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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER X—Continued.

...the dark second-floor hallway ...the Mail office was suspected of ...they groped about determinedly. ...gn of any nature proclaimed San ...s only morning paper. A sol... ...shining through a transom, ...Boldly O'Neill pushed open ...door.

...the knowing nostrils of the two ...g of passage was wafted the odor ...bowed, the unique inky odor of a ...ewspaper shop. Their eyes beheld a ...ge room, a typewriter or ...o desk. In the center of the room ...a small table under an electric ...On this table was a bottle and ...ses, and on it two silent men ...ed poker. One of the men was ...y and bearded; the other was ...ale, nervous. From an inner ...came the click of linotypes—...machines that seemed to have ...ed far from their native haunts. ...the two men finished playing the ...and looked up.

"Good evening," said O'Neill, with a ...that had drawn news as a mag... ...steel in many odd corners. ...ebody, four newspaper men meet ...strange land. I perceive you have ...to take a greeting unquestionably ...spirit."

...he bearded man laughed, rose and ...ared two extra glasses on a ...y shelf.

..."Step up," he said heartily. "The ...s yours. You're as welcome as ...ine."

..."Thanks," O'Neill reached for a ...ss. "Let me introduce ourselves." ...he mentioned his own name and ...ion.

..."Of us Mears," said the bearded ...n. "I'm managing editor of the ...ail. And this is my city editor, Mr. ...ers."

..."Delighted," breathed O'Neill. A ...ome little haven you have found ...ail. And your staff—I don't see the ...bers of your staff running in and ...t."

..."Mr. O'Neill," said Mears impres... "you have drunk with the staff ...the Mail."

..."Not two" O'Neill's face shone ...ly. "Glory be—do you hear that, ...? These gentlemen all alone on ...premises." He leaned over, poured ...eloquently the story of the tragic ...s from Mobile. "I call this luck," ...finished. "Here we are, broke, ...ce for work. And we find you ...ere!"

...Neill stopped. For he had seen a ...ng smile of derision float across the ...of the weary city editor. And he ...the bearded man shaking his great ...d violently.

..."Nothing doing," said the bearded ...n firmly. "Sorry to dash your ...s—always ready to pour another ...k. But—there are no vacancies ...a. No, sir. Two of us are plenty ...running over, eh, Bill?"

..."Dry and running over," agreed ...city editor warmly.

...their boots tumbled the hearts ...two strangers in a strange land. ...and hunger engulfed them. But ...managing editor of the Mail was ...ning—and what was this he was ...ing?

..."Boys—we don't need a staff. ...is as much use for a manicure ...But—you come at an opportune ...Wonderful!—it tickles the soles ...feet lightly, and those four ...are editorial feet on the Mail. ...thing tells us that we are going ...from here. Boys—how would you ...our jobs?"

...He stared placidly at the two ...gers. O'Neill put one hand to his ...

..."See me safely to my park bench, ...," he said. "It was that drink ...an empty stomach. I'm all in a ...I hear strange things."

..."I hear 'em, too," said Howe. "See ...—he turned to Mears—"are you ...ing to resign in our favor?"

..."The minute you say the word."

..."Both of you?"

..."Believe me," said the city editor, ...can't say the word too soon."

..."Well," said Howe, "I don't know ...s the matter with the place, but ...can consider the deal closed."

..."Spoken like a sport!" The bearded ...n stood up. "You can draw lots to ...ermine who is to be managing ...r and who city editor. It's an ex...lent scheme—I attained my proud ...ition that way. One condition I at... Ask no questions. Let us go out ...the night unburdened with your ...terrogation points."

...Elliott, too, stood. The bearded man ...dicated the bottle. "Fill up, boys. I ...propose a toast. To the new editors ...the Mail. May Heaven bless them ...and bring them safely back to the ...earth when Florida's fitful fever is ...past."

...Dazedly, uncertainly, Howe and O'Neill ...ked. Mr. Mears reached out a great ...hand toward the bottle.

..."Pardon me—private property," he ...id. He pocketed it. "We bid you ...od-by and good luck. Think of us on ...the choo-choo, please. Riding far—rid... ...far."

..."But—see here—" cried O'Neill.

..."But me no buts," said Mears again. ...ary a question, I beg of you. Take ...r jobs, and if you think of us at all, ...think of gleaming rails and a speeding ...rain. Once more—good-by."

...The door slammed. O'Neill looked at ...Howe.

..."Fairies," he muttered, "or the D. ...! What is this—a comic opera or a ...ay? You are managing editor, Harry. ...I shall be city editor. Is there a city ...o edit? No matter."

..."No, said Howe. He reached for ...he greasy pack of cards. "We draw ...for it. Come on. High wins."

..."Jack," announced Mr. O'Neill.

..."Deuce," smiled Howe. "What are ...your orders, sir?"

...O'Neill passed one hand before his ...eyes.

..."A steak," he muttered. "W ell ...done. Mushroom sauce. French fried ...potatoes. I've always dreamed of run... ...a paper some day. Hurry up with ...that steak."

..."Forget your stomach," said Howe. ..."As a subordinate may make a sugges... ...sir, we must get out a newspaper. ...Whom have we here?"

...A stocky, red-faced man appeared from the inner room and stood regarding them.

..."Where's Mears and Elliott?" he demanded.

..."On a train, riding far," said O'Neill. "I am the new managing editor. What can I do for you?"

..."You can give me four columns of copy for the last page of tomorrow's Mail," said the stocky man calmly. "I'm foreman of something in there we call a composing-room. Glad to meet you."

..."Four columns," mused O'Neill. "Four columns of what?"

...The foreman pointed to a row of battered books on a shelf.

..."It's been the custom," he said, "to fill up with stuff out of that encyclopedia there."

..."Thanks," O'Neill answered. He took down a book. "We'll fix you up in ten minutes. Mr. Howe, will you please do me two columns on—er—mulligatawny—murder—mushrooms. That's it. On mushrooms. The life-story of the humble little mushroom. I myself will dash off a column or so on the climate of Algeria."

...The foreman withdrew, and Howe and O'Neill stood looking at each other.

..."Once," said O'Neill, "I ran an editorial page in Boston, where you can always fill space by printing letters from citizens who wish to rewrite Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and do it right. But I never struck anything like this before."

..."Me, either," said Howe. "Mushrooms, did you say?"

...They sat down before typewriters.

..."One thing worries me," remarked O'Neill. "If we'd asked the president of the First National bank for jobs, do you suppose we'd be in charge there now?"

..."Write, man, write," said Howe. The clatter of their fingers on the keys filled the room.

...They looked up suddenly ten minutes later to find a man standing before them. He was a little man, clad all in white, suit, shoes, stockings. His sly old face was a lemon yellow, and his eyes suggested lights flaming in the dark woods at night.

..."Beg pardon," said the litle man.

..."Ah, and what can we do for you?" inquired O'Neill.

..."Nothing. Mr. Mears? Mr. Elliott?"

..."Gone. Vanished. You are now speaking to the managing editor of the Mail."

..."I merely dropped in. I am Manuel Gonzale, owner of the Mail."

..."Good Lord!" cried O'Neill.

..."Do not be disturbed. I take it you gentlemen have replaced Mears and Elliott. I am glad. Let them go. You look like bright young men to me—quite bright enough. I employ you."

..."Thanks," stammered the managing editor.

..."Don't mention it. Here is Madame On Dit's column for tomorrow. It runs on the first page. As for the rest of the paper, suit yourselves."

...O'Neill took the copy and glanced through it.

..."Are there no libel laws down here?" he asked.

..."The material in that column," said the little man, his eyes narrowing, "concerns only me. You must understand that at once."

..."The madame writes hot stuff," ventured O'Neill.

..."I am the madame," said the owner of the Mail with dignity.

...He removed the copy from O'Neill's hand and glided with it into the other room. Scarcely had he disappeared when the door was opened furiously and a panting man stood inside. Mr. Henry Trimmer's keen eye surveyed the scene.

..."Where's Mears—Elliott?" he cried.

..."You're not the cashier, are you?" asked O'Neill with interest.

..."Don't try to be funny," roared Trimmer. "I'm looking for the editor of this paper."

..."Your search is ended," O'Neill replied. "What is it?"

..."You men you—Say! I've got a front-page story for tomorrow's issue that will upset the town."

..."Come to my arms," cried O'Neill. "What is it?"

..."The real Lord Harrowby has been kidnaped."

...O'Neill stared at him sorrowfully.

..."Have you been reading the Duchess again?" he asked. "Who the hell is Lord Harrowby?"

..."Do you mean to say you don't know? Where have you been buried alive?"

...Out of the inner room glided Manuel Gonzale, and, recognizing him, Mr. Trimmer poured into his ear the story of George's disappearance. Mr. Gonzale rubbed his hands.

..."A good story," he said. "A very good story. Thank you, a thousand times. I myself will write it."

...With a scornful glance at the two

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

OUSTER WOULD MEAN PROMOTION FOR WHITLOCK

Administration Has Heard No Complaint From German Government Against Minister to Belgium.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Brand Whitlock will not be ousted from the diplomatic service at the demand of Germany or the German press.

Up to this time the alleged complaint against him has been confined to the press of Germany, and to only a section of that. No representation has been made by Germany or on her behalf.

Minister Whitlock is one of the most popular men in the diplomatic service. That was made clear at the White House and at the state department today. If for any reason it was found necessary to recall him from Belgium he would be promoted. That was stated in a way that carries authority with it.

The President and the state department are pleased with the work Minister Whitlock has done for humanity while in Brussels in his diplomatic capacity. Were he forced out from the diplomatic service by any combination of circumstances he would be forced into politics in the United States next year in a way that would mean something. His nomination for vice president on the ticket with President Wilson would most certainly follow, else he would be elected as governor or senator. That is the feeling among politicians here.

The status of Minister Whitlock in the diplomatic service makes his situation peculiar so far as any demand for his recall or any intimation by Germany that he was persona non grata might affect it. Belgium is a part of Germany. As the result of the war she has been "annexed" by Germany as the fruits of conquest, and her separate entity is a member of the international family is nominal only. The Belgium capital is at Havre.

If Germany insists that Minister Whitlock is really accredited to Germany or a German dependency, and that he is "excess baggage," so to speak, in a diplomatic capacity, he can easily be transferred to Havre, with his full powers unimpaired. That was one suggestion for the solution of a problem that would be presented if Germany demanded his recall from Brussels.

Also he could be sent to one of the many other important posts, or to Mexico, which last had been suggested seriously before the trouble over the execution of Miss Cavell arose.

Whitlock, with his humanitarian instincts, would fit into the Mexican situation nicely and could render invaluable service. But at present the officers of the Wilson administration charged with the responsibility for dealing with such a situation are not concerned. No complaint officially has been made against Minister Whitlock, and seriously none is expected.

"Whatever happens, Brand Whitlock is in the hands of his friends, so far as this administration is concerned," said an authority very close to the President.

Cavell Case is Basis.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph states that the newspaper Vossische Zeitung challenges Germany to ask for the recall of Brand Whitlock as United States minister to Belgium. The Cavel incident, the paper says, must be used as the reason. The paper states that Whitlock is the United States minister accredited to Havre, and that if the United States wants a representative in Brussels it must send one agreeable to Germany.

No Word From Germany.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Berlin dispatches reflecting published statements in Germany demanding the recall of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, because of his reports on the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, attracted attention of administration officials here but elicited no comment further than statements that the United States had no official intimation from Germany that Mr. Whitlock no longer was acceptable.

SMOKELESS POWDER IS MADE NOW IN 12 DAYS

Chemists Develope Process Revolutionizing Industry.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29.—Two improvements in processes of making powder, one of which reduces the time required to "season" smokeless powder and make it ready for use, and a second by which the company is enabled to make a black powder which makes less smoke than the old variety, has almost revolutionized the powder business since the present war in Europe broke out.

At the beginning of the present war it took more than three months to turn out smokeless powder ready for use As a result of numerous experiments a system has been devised by which smokeless powder may be made from the raw cotton within 21 days and can be seasoned in five days. As a matter of fact, some of the men say that it can be seasoned in 60 hours if it is necessary. The average time at present for completing a lot of powder from the time the guncotton arrives at Carney Point is five days.

No one outside of the operating department of the powder company knows anything about the new process The manufacture of smokeless powder is kept secret as nearly as possible, though government officials know the methods employed. It is because of this new process, however, that the powder company here expects to keep the powder business after the world war is over.

SLAUGHTER CHRISTIANS AND DESTROY CHURCHES

Mobs in Chinese Province Resent Heavy Taxes.

Peking, Oct. 28.—Letters from Belgian priests telling of the burning of churches and the slaughter of Christians in Kansu have been received by the Belgian legation in Peking and by Father Hoogers, who is in charge of the Belgian mission headquarters in Shanghai.

The uprising occurred at Hoi-Hsien on August 15. It was at first reported to have grown out of the movement to change the form of China's government, but this probably is not true.

Chang Che-Dsei led the riot, which was largely a demonstration against oppression on the part of officials who have levied excessive taxes. Two Christian churches were burned and five Chinese Christians were killed by the mob, which numbered 2,000 at the time the Belgian priests made their escape.

All the Christians and thousands of other natives fled into the hills from Hoei-Hsein. Most of the property of Christians was destroyed.

PROVE HESPERIAN WAS TORPEDOED

Washington, Oct. 30.—Navy department experts reported to the state department that the fragments of steel found on the liner Hesperian after an explosion occured on that vessel in the Irish sea were parts of a torpedo and not a mine, as first reported. This report caused a small sensation in the state department. It was stated that representations would be made to Germany at once on the matter, either through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here, or through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

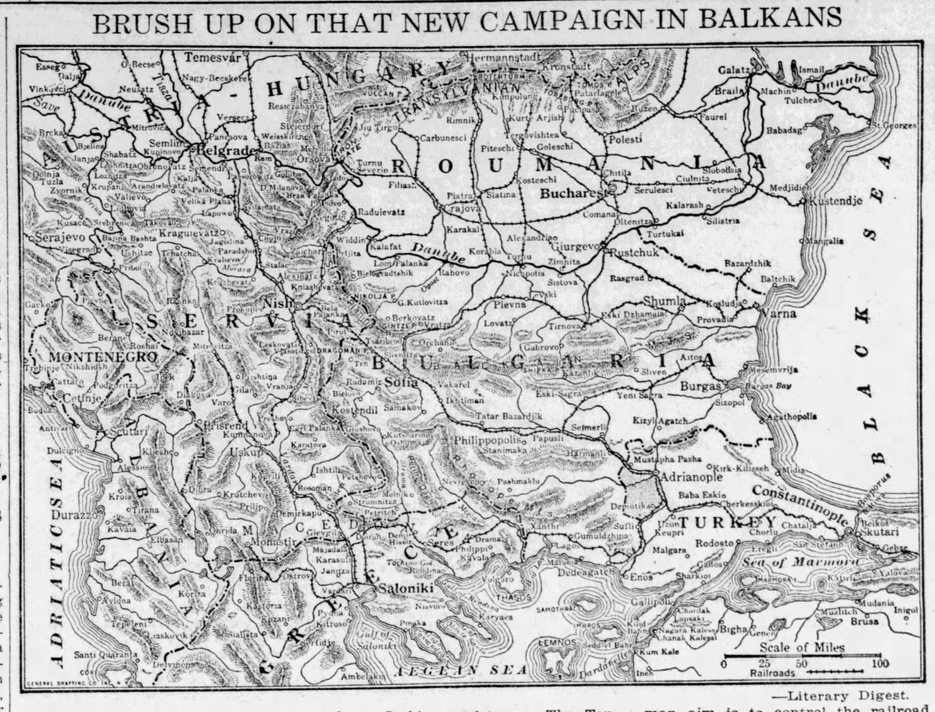
The Hesperian was attacked off the Irish coast the evening of Saturday, Sept. 4. The ship was kept afloat until the next day and sank as it was being towed to port. Twenty-six lives were lost.

The members of the crew and the officers declared the ship was attacked by a submarine, although none of the passengers saw the torpedo. The British admiralty, after an investigation, declared that the vessel was struck by a torpedo fired from a submarine.

The German foreign office issued a statement that there were no German submarines in the vicinity in which the Hesperian was attacked. Germany always has contended that the vessel struck a floating mine.

State department officials do not believe that the navy department's report will provoke another serious situation between this country and Germany. They do think that the matter will be the subject at least of conferences between either the German foreign office and Gerard or Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff. But it is confidently believed that an understanding will be reached within a short time.

BRUSH UP ON THAT NEW CAMPAIGN IN BALKANS



—Literary Digest.

In line with its policy of constantly trying to make the war news plain to its readers, the Blade reproduces this map of the Balkans and the accompanying explanation:

In the opening days of October, Austro-German forces, 400,000 strong, moved south across the Danube and the Save, and east across the Drina. Belgrade and Semendria fell, despite fierce Serbian resistance. The Teuton armies moved slowly up the Morava valley, pushing the Serbians before them. An Anglo-French army had earlier landed at Salonika, and was moving north to defend the Nish-Salonika railroad. Serbia's only outlet to the south, which was endangered by Bulgarian threats from the east. The first Serbo-Bulgarian clash was reported at Kniashevatz. It should be noted that a primary German aim is to control the railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople via Nish, Sofia and Adrianople. The first move was the alliance with Bulgaria, the second the attempted conquest of Serbia. Varna and Burgas may be chosen as landing places for a Russian expeditionary force. The shaded territory near Adrianople was ceded by Turkey to give Bulgaria control of the railroad to her Aegean port, Dedeaghatch.

Fleets Must Back Up Policies

Representative A. P. Gardner Says That Bryan's Arbitration Treaties Are Worthless and Worse.

(Written for The Blade by Mr. Gardner).

I am very glad to give the Toledo Blade a short statement as to the necessity of preparing the United States to defend itself by force of arms. I shall take it for granted that everyone will admit that our present army and navy are inadequate for the purposes of national defense, and I shall confine myself to a few words in answer to those persons who feel that it is unwise for us to contemplate the United States being called upon to settle any international difficulty by force of arms.

I am trying to persuade people that the United States ought to prepare AGAINST war. Some pacificists undertake to say that preparing AGAINST war and preparing FOR war are one and the same thing. There is all the difference in the world. You might just as well say that employing a watchman is one and the same thing as employing a gunman. Switzerland prepared against war and she has held the belligerents at a respectful distance from her territory. It was for that very purpose that Switzerland made its preparations. Germany prepared for war and it is now waging war. It was for that very purpose that Germany made ITS preparations. Belgium prepared neither for war nor against war, and so Belgium has been overwhelmed by war.

SCRAPS OF PAPER.

Nowadays we are told that the true solution of international difficulties in the future will lie in the direction of arbitration treaties. "If we only leave everything to arbitration," says Mr. Bryan, "and agree with each nation to wait a year before we fight, then," he says, "everyone will have the time to cool off and all will be merry as a marriage bell."

I used to believe that great nations would observe treaties even when they desire to break them. It is not so. If Belgium had put more faith in preparation for war and less faith in "scraps of paper," the invasion of France would have taken place along the Verdun-Toul line, and today Belgium would probably be free from the invader's heel just as Holland is free from the invader's heel. Treaties in the Balkan States are apparently regarded in the same light in which Germany regarded her guarantee of Belgium's neutrality. "Springs to catch woodcock," baits to catch the confiding pacifist, and flapdoodle to sooth the nerves of the timid shrinker. That's what I think of most of Mr. Bryan's peace treaties. Under Mr. Bryan's treaty with Great Britain that nation can destroy our entire international trade today and we cannot lift a finger to prevent it until a year has passed after we have finally notified Great Britain that she had given us a casus belli. Of course, we can threaten "strict accountability" in a succession of notes if we wish. The fact of the matter is that Uncle Sam himself has not always toed the mark in the matter of living up to his treaties. Both in the case of the Indians and in the case of the Chinese, we broke the treaties which we had made.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

If we are going into the business of arbitrating our difficulties with foreign nations, let's look the field over and see what sorts of questions we shall be called upon to arbitrate. Take the Monroe Doctrine, for instance. Supposing some powerful nation challenges that doctrine.

Tell me, do you think we ought to arbitrate it?

Do you want an international court to decide whether or not a foreign nation has a right to colonize in South America or Mexico?

Do you want an international court to decide whether or not a foreign nation has a right to collect its debts in Mexico if we refuse to collect them for that foreign nation?

If you put these questions to an international court, is it not certain that that international court sooner or later will decide against us?

Suppose that German settlers should rebel against Brazil as the British settlers in South Africa rebelled against the Boers, and suppose that the fatherland should send them assistance and start a branch German government, do you think it would be wise to wait a year before we did anything about it as is proposed in the Bryan treaties? Unless Germans suddenly change their natures conspicuously, I venture to say that in one short year Germany could fix up a hornet's nest in South America that it would take countless American lives to destroy.

How about this doctrine of Mongolian Exclusion, as it is called?

Everyone knows that Chinese and Japanese are not admitted to this country. The Chinese are excluded by law, and the Japanese are excluded by a device supported by law. The history of the exclusion of the Chinese is probably familiar to all the older men. Away back in the eighties the working people on the Pacific coast found their places were being taken by Chinese who would work for a quarter the wages which an American needed for the decent support of his family. Not only the workingmen in California, but the whole community on the Pacific coast except the employers of labor, demanded the exclusion from this country of this alien yellow race, which never could be assimilated. To be sure, we had a treaty with China under which we had no right to deprive Chinamen of the right to enter this country; but so strong was the pressure from one end of the country to the other from every laboring man in the land, that the hand of congress was forced, we violated the treaty, and we excluded the Chinese. The Chinaman stands excluded today.

Now, many years back, the Japanese began to come here in numbers. Once more labor took alarm, but meanwhile the strength of the labor unions had grown so rapidly that resistance to the doctrine of Japanese exclusion was impossible. Inasmuch, however, as Japan meanwhile had conquered Russia, it became evident that an act of congress excluding the Japanese might be a risky business. Finally under President Roosevelt, an agreement was made with the Japanese government under which for the present those people no longer emigrate to this country.

AND WE DEFIED A TREATY.

In other words, we say to the proudest nation of the east, to the greatest fighting race which Asia has ever produced, "We will have none of you here. You are not fit to associate on equal terms with our people. Furthermore, those of you who are here will not be treated as the citizens of other nations are treated. Under American law you may live respectable and useful lives from now until the Judgment Day; but we shall never admit you to American citizenship."

To the younger statesmen of Japan these discriminations are exasperating. The older Japanese statesmen were brought up in the days when discrimination against yellow men was so universal that it was regarded as almost in the order of nature, and so they have never strenuously made objection. But, how long do you think that a proud nation will tolerate without protest discriminations which mortify its people? Yet, if you have a compulsory International Arbitration Court, as sure as the sun is to rise, the day is coming when the Japanese will ask for a decision as to whether the United States has a right to deny to them the privilege which we accord to the most ignorant peoples of the Balkans. Do you believe that the laboring men of this country will ever consent to arbitrate that doctrine of Mongolian Exclusion? If so, ask some of the leaders and listen to what they say. To my mind, the Monroe Doctrine and the Mongolian Exclusion Doctrine are first-class doctrines; but you never can support them with a third class fleet.

FRENCH CABINET OUT; RESULT OF BALKAN CRISIS

Viviani Second Victim of the Allies' Diplomatic Failure in the Southern War Area.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Premier Rene Viviani of France resigned today and his resignation was followed by the collapse of the entire cabinet.

Aristide Briand, a Socialist, was offered the premiership by President Poincare and immediately took steps to form a new ministry.

The resignation of Premier Viviani is attributed to the Balkan crisis. His was the second retirement from the cabinet for the same reason, the first being that of Foreign Minister Theophile Delcasse, who resigned on Oct. 14.

M. Briand offered the portfolio of minister of war to General Galliani, military governor of Paris.

Deputy Paul Painleve, president of the marine committee of the chamber of deputies; M. DeFrycet, Leo Bourgeois and Emile Combes were summoned by M. Briand and offered places in the new government.

M. Combes, who was formerly premier of France, accepted a place in the government, but he will be without any definite portfolio.

The post of minister of marine was offered to M. Lacaze.

According to official circles, M. Viviani resigned rather than reorganize the government.

Since the retirement of M. Delcasse, M. Viviani has been handling the duties of the foreign office as well as those of the premier. His resignation left the government without a guiding hand at a critical time.

Consternation was caused in French political circles by the resignation of the premier. It was outward evidence of dissension in the French government of affairs in the near east, similar to that which has been prevailing in the British cabinet.

For the past fortnight it has been evident that all was not well in the ministry. The first break was the resignation of the foreign minister. However, when the chamber of deputies gave the cabinet a vote of confidence, it was hoped that the factions in the ministry could get together and patch up their differences. These hopes proved futile.

The opposition is criticizing the government for allowing the Teutonic powers to gain such ascendancy in the near east.

The Viviani ministry was formed on August 26, 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war. Previous to the formation of that government, M. Viviani had headed a previous cabinet. M. Viviani has been prominent in French politics for many years and was formerly minister of instruction. He is 53 years old and is a native of Algiers.

The cabinet in its new form will not be ready to appear before parliament this afternoon, according to the impression prevailing in political circles.

Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, will move an adjournment until tomorrow, when the work of reconstruction will be complete.

Information now available indicates that M. Briand will become foreign minister as well as premier, with Jules Cambon, who was ambassador to Germany, at the outbreak of the war, as his principal secretary.

In addition to M. Viviani, probable designations are: Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni, military governor of Paris; minister of marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze; minister of agriculture, Tienne Clementel, former minister of agriculture and of finance; minister of commerce, L. L. Klotz, former minister of interior and of finance, or Joseph Thierry, under secretary in the ministry of war; minister of instruction, Emile Combes, former premier.

The other members of the present cabinet, according to this program, will continue in their present position.

The Journal states that there will be six ministers of state without portfolios, of whom four will be senators and two deputies. It is also said the under-secretaryship will not be filled except in the case of the minister of war, in which department Albert Thomas is to be continued in office, in charge of the output of munitions.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER III—Continued

..."I hadn't thought before—but it's strange," he said. "Didn't McCready say something about knowing the dog? It's possible. Perhaps he's had Kazan before and abused him in a way that the dog has not forgotten. Tomorrow I'll find out. But until I know—will you promise to keep away from Kazan?"

...Isobel gave the promise. When they came out from the tent Kazan lifted his great head. The stinging lash had closed one of his eyes and his mouth was dripping blood. Half blinded, he knew that his mistress had stopped his punishment, and he whined softly, and wagged his thick tail in the snow.

...Never had he felt so miserable as through the long hard hours of the day that followed, when he broke the trail for his team-mates to the north. One of his eyes was closed and filled with stinging fire, and his body was sore from the blows of the caribou lash. But it was not physical pain that gave the sullen droop to his head and robbed his body of that keen, quick alertness of the lead-dog—the commander of his mates. It was his spirit. For the first time in his life, it was broken. McCready had beaten him—long ago; his master had beaten him; and during all this day their voices were fierce and vengeful in his ears. But it was his mistress who hurt him most. She held aloof from him, always beyond the reach of his leash; and when they stopped to rest, and again in camp, she looked at him with strange and wondering eyes, and did not speak. She, too, was ready to beat him. He believed that, and so slunk away from her and crouched on his belly in the snow. With him, a broken spirit meant a broken heart, and that night he lurked in one of the deepest shadows about the camp-fire and grieved alone. None knew that it was grief—unless it was the girl. She did not move toward him. She did not speak to him. But she watched him closely—and studied him hardest when he was looking at McCready.

...Later, after Thorpe and his wife had gone into their tent, it began to snow, and the effect of the snow upon McCready puzzled Kazan. The man was restless, and he drank frequently from the flask that he had used the night before. In the firelight his face grew redder and redder, and Kazan could see the strange gleam of his teeth as he gazed at the tent in which his mistress was sleeping. Again and again he went close to that tent, and listened. Twice he heard movement. The last time, it was the sound of Thorpe's deep breathing. McCready hurried back to the fire and turned his face straight up to the sky. The snow was falling so thickly that when he lowered his face he blinked and wiped his eyes. Then he went out into the gloom and bent low over the trail they had made a few hours before. It was almost obliterated by the falling snow. Another hour and there would be no trail—nothing the next day to tell whoever might pass that they had come this way. By morning it would cover everything, even the fire, if he allowed it to die down. McCready drank again, out in the darkness. Low words of an insane joy burst from his lips. His heart beat madly, but scarcely more furiously than did Kazan's when the dog saw that McCready was returning with a club! The club he placed on end against a tree. Then he took a lantern from the sledge and lighted it. He approached Thorpe's tent-flap, the lantern in his hand.

..."Ho, Thorpe—Thorpe!" he called.

...There was no answer. He could hear Thorpe breathing. He drew the flap aside a little, and raised his voice.

..."Thorpe!"

...Still there was no movement inside, and he untied the flap strings and thrust in his lantern. The light flashed on Isobel's golden head, and McCready stared at it, his eyes burning like red coals, until he saw that Thorpe was awakening. Quickly he dropped the flap and rustled it from the outside.

..."Ho, Thorpe!—Thorpe!" he called again.

...This time Thorpe replied.

..."Hello, McCready—is that you?"

...McCready drew the flap back a little, and spoke in a low voice.

..."Yes. Can you come out in the woods. Don't wake up your wife!"

...He drew back and waited. A minute later Thorpe came quietly out of the tent. McCready pointed into the thick spruce.

..."I'll swear there's some one nosing around the camp," he said. "I'm certain that I saw a man out there a few minutes ago, when I went for a log. It's a good night for stealing dogs. Here—you take the lantern! If I wasn't clean fooled, we'll find a trail in the snow."

...He gave Thorpe the lantern and picked up the heavy club. A growl rose in Kazan's throat, but he choked it back. He wanted to snarl forth his warning, to leap at the end of his lash, but he knew that if he did that, they would return and beat him. So he lay still, trembling and shivering, and whining softly. He watched them until they disappeared—and then waited—listened. At last he heard the crunch of snow. He was not surprised to see McCready come back alone. He had expected him to return alone. For he knew what a club meant!

...McCready's face was terrible now. It was like a beast's He was hatless. Kazan slunk deeper in his shadow at the low horrible laugh that fell from his lips—for the man still held the club. In a moment he dropped that, and approached the tent. He drew back the flap and peered in. Thorpe's wife was sleeping, and as quietly as a cat he entered and hung the lantern on a nail in the tent-pole. His movement did not awaken her, and for a

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

NOTE ON INTERFERENCE WITH COMMERCE ON WAY

Wilson Sends U. S. Protest to Great Britain.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The American note to Great Britain, protesting against British interference with neutral commerce, was on its way today to London by special messenger. It is being carried by Alexander W. Kirk, third secretary of the American embassy at Berlin, who is returning to his post. He will deliver the communication to Ambassador Page next Monday for presentation to the British foreign office.

The note, which is a lengthy document, is in answer to the several notes received from Great Britain in the last few months on the subject of interference with American trade. It covers all phases of the matter before and after the order-in-council, or so-called blockade, was put into effect.

The delay in the dispatch of the note had been due to President Wilson's desire not to complicate the situation with the controversy with Germany over her submarine warfare.

Steam from a cooking dinner is good fer th' complexion. Don't shove, girls.

We allus go t' a sanitarium too late an' come home too soon.

LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

strangers, Mr. Trimmer went out, and Manual Gonzale sat down at his desk. O'Neill and Howe returned to their encyclopedic dispatches.

"There you are," said Gonzale at last, standing. "Put an eight-column head on that, please, and run it on the front page. A very fine story. The paper must go to press"—he looked at a diamond studded watch—"in an hour. Only four pages. Please see to the make-up. My circulation manager will assist you with the distribution." At the door he paused. "It occurs to me that your exchequer may be low. Seventy-five dollars a week for the managing editor. Fifty for the city editor. Allow me—ten dollars each in advance. If you need more, pray remind me."

Into their hands he put crinkling bills. And then, gliding still like the fox he looked, he went out into the night.

"Sister," cried O'Neill weakly, "the fairies are abroad tonight. I hear the rustle of their feet over the grass."

"Fairies," sneered Howe. "I could find another and a harsher name for them."

"Don't," pleaded O'Neill. "Don't look a gift bill in the treasury number. Don't try to penetrate behind the beyond. Say nothing and let us eat. How are you coming with the mushroom serial?"

An hour later they sent the paper to press and sought the grill room of the Hotel Alameda. As they came happily away from that pleasant spot, O'Neill spied a fruit stand. He stopped and made a few purchases.

"Now," said Howe, "let us go over and meet the circulation manager. Here—where are you going, Bob?"

"Just a minute," O'Neill shouted back. "Come along, Harry. I'm going over to the plaza! I'm going over to feed that alligator!"

CHAPTER XI.

Tears From the Gaiety.

Friday morning found Mr. Minot ready for whatever diplomacy the day might demand of him. He had a feeling that the demand would be great. The unheralded arrival of Miss Gabrielle Rose and her packet of letters presented no slight complication. Whatever the outcome of any suit she might start against Harrowby, Minot was sure that the mere announcement of it would be sufficient to blast Jephson's hopes for all time. Old Spencer Meyrick, already inflamed by the episode of the elder brother, was not likely to take coolly the publication of Harrowby's incriminating letters.

After an early breakfast, Minot sent a cable to Jephson telling of Miss Rose's arrival and asking for information about her. Next he sought an interview with the Gaiety lady.

An hour later, in a pink and gold parlor of the Hotel de la Pax, he stood gazing into the china-blue eyes of Miss Gabrielle Rose. It goes without saying that Miss Rose was pretty; innocent she seemed, too, with a baby stare that said as plainly as words: "Please don't harm me, will you?" But—ah, well, Lord Harrowby was not the first to learn that a business woman may lurk back of a baby stare.

"You come from Lord Harrowby?" And the smile that had decorated ten million postcards throughout the United Kingdom flashed on Mr. Minot. "Won't you sit down?"

"Thanks." Minot fidgeted. He had no idea what to say. Time—it was time he must fight for, as he was fighting with Trimmer. "Er—Miss Rose," he began, "when I started out on this errand I had misgivings. But now that I have seen you, they are gone. Everything will be all right, I know. I have come to ask that you show Lord Harrowby some leniency."

The china-blue eyes hardened.

"You have come on a hopeless errand, Mr.—er—Minot. Why should I show Harrowby any consideration? Did he show me any—when he broke his word to me and made me the laughing-stock of the town?"

"But that all happened five years ago—"

"Yes, but it is as vivid as though it were yesterday. I have always intended to demand some redress from his lordship. But my art—Mr.—Mr. Minot—you have no idea how exacting art can be. Not until now have I been in a position to do so."

"And the fact that not until now has his lordship proposed to marry someone else—that of course has nothing to do with it?"

"Mr. Minot!" A delightful pout. "If you knew me better you could not possibly ask that."

"Miss Rose, you're a clever woman—"

"Oh, please don't. I hate clever women, and I'm sure you do, too. I'm not a bit clever, and I'm proud of it. On the contrary, I'm rather weak—rather easily got round. But when I think of the position Allan put me in—even a weak woman can be firm in the circumstances."

"Have it your own way," said Minot, bowing. "But you are at least clever enough to understand the futility of demanding financial redress from a man who is flat broke. I assure you Lord Harrowby han't a shilling."

"I don't believe it. He can get money somehow. He always could. The courts can force him to. I shall tell my lawyer to go ahead with the suit."

"If you would only delay—a week—"

"Impossible." Miss Rose spoke with haughty languor. "I begin rehearsals in New York in a week. No, I shall start suit today. You may tell Lord Harrowby so."

Poor Jephson! Minot had a mental picture of the little bald man writing at that very moment a terribly large check for the Dowager Duchess of Tremayne—paying for the rain that had fallen in torrents. He must at least hold this woman off until Jephson answered his cable.

"Miss Rose," he pleaded, "grant us one favor. Do not make public your suit against Harrowby until I have seen you again—say, at four o'clock this afternoon."

Coldly she shook her head.

"But you have already waited five years. Surely you can wait another five hours—as a very great favor to me."

"I should lik to—since you put it that way—but it's impossible. I'm sorry." The great beauty and business woman leaned closer. "Mr. Minot, you can hardly realize what Allan's unkindness cost me—in bitter tears. I loved him—once. And—I believe he loved me."

"There can not be any question about that."

"Ah—flattery—"

"No—spoken from the heart."

"Really!"

"My dear lady—I should like to be your press agent. I could write the most gorgeous things about you—and no one could say I lied."

"You men are so nice," she gurgled, "when you want to be." Ah, yes, Gabrielle Rose had always found them so, and had yet to meet one not worth her while to capture. She turned the baby stare full on Minot. Even to a beauty of the theatre he was an ingratiating picture. She rose and strolled to the piano in one corner of the room. Minot followed.

"When Harrowby first met me," she said, her fingers on the keys, "I was singing Just a Little. My first dear song—ah, Mr. Minot, I was happy then."

In another minute she began to sing—softly—a plaintive little love-song, and in spite of himself Minot felt his heart beat faster.

"How it brings back the old days," she whispered. "The lights, and the friendly faces—Harrowby in the stalls. And the little suppers after the show—"

She leaned forward and sang at Minot as she had sung at Harrowby five years before:

"You could love me just a little—if you tried—
You could feel your heart go pit-a-pat inside—"

Really, she had a way with her!

"Dear, it's easy if you try;
Cross your heart and hope to die—
Don't you love me just a little—
—now?"

That baby stare in all its pathos, all its appealing helplessness, was focused full on Minot. He gripped the arms of his chair. Gabrielle Rose saw. Had she made another captive? So it seemed. She felt very kindly toward the world.

"Promise." Minot leaned over. His voice was hoarse. "You'll meet me here at four. Quite aside from my errand—quite aside from everything—I want to see you again."

"Do you really?" She continued to hum beneath her breath. "Very well—here at four."

"And—" he hesitated, fearing to break the spell. "In the meantime—"

"In the meantime," she said, "I'll think only of—four o'clock."

Minot left that pink and gold parlor at sea in several respects. The theory was that he had played with this famous actress—wound her round his finger—cajoled a delay. But somehow he didn't feel exactly as one who has mastered a delicate situation should. Indeed he felt dazed by the beauty of her.

To Be Continued.

BUYING A FARM

Most people in buying a farm would select the land which has been well farmed, rather than the neglected soil. This might be a mistake.

Many a so-called "rundown" farm is not in such a bad state after all. It has not been farmed well enough to run it down except in spots and on the surface.

The real soil robber is the man who plows deeply, tills well, and makes the land give up everything there is in it, and puts nothing back. In 10 years he will run down a farm more than a shiftless cut-and-coverer will do in 30.

Tillage stimulates every exhaustive process in the soil. It speeds up the formation of nitrogen and the working up of humus. Because of the large crops which it forces from the soil it takes off great amounts of lime, and tends to produce acidity. It draws heavily on the nitrogen, potash and phosphorus.

To be sure, one doesn't often see such farming, for the man who is smart enough to give the ground the best treatment in tillage usually is intelligent enough to keep up the fertility. But the greatest soil stimulant in the world is good tillage.

Is that an objection to it? Not at all.

The object of all good farming is to stimulate the processes of production. Those who speak of fertilizers as soil stimulants should remember that they are no more such than barnyard manure or the fifth time of plowing the corn. Only now that we are able by one method or another to stimulate greater production we must beware what we do with the power. It is a more effective tool for scooping out the fertility in the soil.

Unless we keep up the balance by manures or fertilizers, we shall make the mistake of a man learning to draw larger checks without making deposits.

Young titmice are so greedy that their parents sometimes provide them with no less than 6,000 caterpillars a day.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I understand that some farmers employ a very handy method in scalding hogs. They use a post and lever. There is a carriage erected to swing the hog around with the lever which does away with heavy lifting. If some reader who knows of this method would describe it I would appreciate it greatly if he would give an explanation.—J. C., West Virginia.

VALUE OF MANURE SPREADER

Most farmers believe that the greatest value to be derived from a manure spreader is in the saving of labor. As a matter of fact, this is only one of the advantages offered by the use of such an implement. Another advantage which is even more important in many ways, is the fact that manure scattered evenly and rather thinly over a wide area will give very much more return per ton than where scattered irregularly and on the thinner places, as is usually done when distributed from a wagon. This increased return is due to the fact that there is less loss in fermentation when put on thinly, and also to the fact that a considerable share of the value of manure comes from the addition of beneficial bacteria to the soil, so that when this takes place over a wide area it is much more beneficial than when limited to a small area.

Another reason why the manure spreader is advantageous is because a man who has his money invested in an implement of this sort will take better care of the manure on the farm. He will not allow it to lie around and leach, but will get it back onto the fields where it should be placed.

The very best way of handling manure is to haul it out day by day, or week by week, as it is made if this can be done. Many farmers think that manure applied in this way will lose its value before the next crop is grown on the land but experiments show that there is very little loss in this case unless the land is very rolling.

The next method of handling manure is to feed under an open shed where the manure is kept tramped down compactly through the feeding season and then hauled during the summer at a leisure time. Manure kept compacted in this way under cover, loses very little. Of course, the practice of feeding the animals directly on the fields is a good one, but the difficulty is in getting the manure scattered over the whole field.

Farmers should understand more thoroughly the advantages to be derived from the use of a manure spreader and every farm of 100 acres or over where cattle are fed around the buildings should not be without this implement.

THE ORCHARD

FALL SPRAYING

With some fruit growers it is the practice to spray in the fall for San Jose scale and again in the spring. Fall spraying is always to be recommended because the scales are then least resistant and other conditions are more favorable for doing the work than if done in the spring, but there is one very important feature about the San Jose scale that is not usually thought of and that is that where the infestation of scale is bad, that they are so incrusted on the branches that they are four and five thick, that is, they seem to be on top of each other, and where this is the case one application of any spray material, no matter how good, only reaches those on the outside or that are exposed, while those on the under are not touched, and left therefore to reinfest the tree; hence, two sprayings in many instances are necessary. In fact, our observation is that the scale can only be thoroughly controlled where sprayings are made in the fall and again in the spring.

THE GARDEN

ASPARAGUS IN FALL

Asparagus is one of our most profitable vegetable garden crops and merits the best of care from the husbandman. There are two periods in the annual cycle of growth of this plant where particular care will result in most satisfactory results. First, at the close of the cutting season, and second, at the beginning of the dormant season.

Asparagus differs from almost all other vegetables in that the production of the edible portion during the cutting season is provided for, primarily, by the plant food stored within the fleshy roots during the preceding summer season.

The plant is not able during the cutting season to manufacture any appreciable amount of food for its own sustenance, because of the frequent removal of all stems, the green coloring matter of which is so essential to the production of plant food. Hence, the plant must have an opportunity at the close of the cutting season to recuperate its vitality and provide a reserve supply of energy for the next season's cutting. The principal purpose of the particular care at the close of the cutting season, therefore, is to provide the best environmental conditions for rapid vigorous growth, such as will result from a rich soil well tiled.

The fall treatment serves a two-fold purpose. First it should provide a supply of fertility which will be available for the plants the succeeding season; second, it should be a factor in the control of asparagus rust, which frequently saps the vitality of the growing plants and prevents the storage of an adequate supply of plant food in the roots.

Such treatment will consist in the thorough removal of all tife tops as soon as a hard frost occurs. With a sharp hoe go through the field and cut off close to the ground. Gather the tops in piles and either allow to dry and then burn or haul from the field at once.

If a compost heap is maintained the material may be hauled there and allowed to rot, provided the manure thus formed is not returned to the asparagus patch. The complete removal of the tops prevents self seeding to a large extent and also tends to prevent the spread of the spores of asparagus rust, if this disease is at all prevalent.

Some growers find it practicable to scatter straw over the field and burn off the whole area. However, such a practice is not likely to be as complete a success as the other method.

When the ground freezes, apply a liberal amount of barnyard manure and spread evenly over the entire area to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. This will prevent the extreme depth of freezing, which would otherwise likely occur, with the effect of retarding the crop in the spring. The rain and snow will carry down much of the fertilizing elements within reach of the roots and will be utilized the next season. The finer particles will work up with the soil next spring when the ground is disced.

The coarser material will need to be removed unless the crowns of the plants are sufficiently deep in the ground to admit of the ground being plowed, in which case the entire amount of mulch may be turned under.

POULTRY

SMALL FLOCKS BETTER

My experience of over ten years in poultry keeping has taught me that hens lay and do better when kept in small flocks, says a writer. I have noticed repeatedly that, when during the breeding period, I placed part of my hens in pens of ten or twelve, the hens so penned, always laid better than the hens kept in the general flock.

When kept in small flocks, hens keep in a more thrifty state of health. In small flocks, contagious diseases such as roup or cholera can be more effectively treated, without subjecting all the chickens on the place to the contagion. And besides, when kept in small flocks scattered over the farm, the range offers a large supply and a better variety of food, thus effecting quite a saving.

Fifty hens in a flock should be the limit. Where a farm carries two hundred or more hens it will be found more profitable to house them on the colony plan than to keep them in one flock. Of course, when so kept, the labor of caring for the flock is much greater, but the increased egg-production and the saving in food will more than compensate for the increased labor.

The main reason why so many fail in the chicken business is because the hens are kept in large flocks. Most of those who fail, have, in the past, been successful in managing a small flock, and this success has been instrumental in causing them to embark in the business on a big scale. I say unreservedly that the man who decides to keep one thousand hens will stand a better chance of succeeding if he keeps them in twenty flocks of fifty, than will the beginner who attempts to manage one thousand hens in one flock. The beginner who attempts to keep one thousand hens in one flock will find his experience in managing a small flock of little value. On the other hand the man who starts in business with twenty small flocks can apply the experience gained in managing his one small flock.

The man who keeps his hens in small flocks can keep close watch on them. Whenever disease manifests itself it is quickly noticed and the sick birds promptly removed. In the care of large flocks, however, diseased birds may not be noticed for some time and when finally noticed, the contagion may have spread to the entire flock.

Ordinarily, when given range hens do not roam a great distance from their roosting quarters. This being true, a large flock will soon deplete the range near the poultry-house of green food and insects. The small flocks, on the other hand, if housed and kept on the colony plan, will be unable to deplete the range immediately surrounding their quarters of these essentials for a good egg-yield.

When kept in a large flock, the house and the soil close to it must be kept clean. The droppings must be removed daily and the soil turned up frequently in order to maintain sanitary conditions. Any neglect of these duties will result in disaster. The small flock can stand much more neglect in the matter of cleanliness than the large ones, because the houses do not become so soiled and the ground is kept clean and sweet through the growth of vegetation.

BURN DEAD CHICKENS

Once, again the poultry breeder's attention is called to the proper disposal of dead poultry. On all plants, large and small, some fowls and chicks die or must be killed on account of disease. The average poultryman is not careful about the disposal of such dead birds, in fact he is often criminally careless and negligent.

On some plants dead birds and poultry offal from the killing and dressing room, also, are dumped in the hog pen or manure heap. On other plants such carcass is buried from time to time as convenient, and more often is left lying about, an eyesore to visitors and a menace to the health of all stock on the plant, and the family as well.

Even when there is deep burial of dead birds, and it is fairly prompt, there is danger. Dogs and other four-footed animals dig up carrion, no matter how deeply buried, and scatter it about the place. We generally find remain of dead poultry kicked about on the ground on every poultry plant we visit, an exception to this rule being rare.

The remedy is simple and inexpensive. Cremate all dead fowls and offal regularly and frequently. A small brick and cement furnace for this purpose can be built as a small cost but a good crematory can be had cheaper and easier than that. A common cast iron box stove or the cast iron air tight stove can be bought at from $2 to $3 each and can be easily and cheaply set up in any out building. Such stoves will burn anything and do it quickly. All that you need to look out for is to have a safe chimney to safeguard against danger of fire. A stove of this kind can be used to burn anything that can be made to burn, and is easily brought into quick action with chips, corncobs or other similar materials.

Make up your mind that you will not bury, or leave lying about the premises, dead fowls or chicks, but cremate them promptly. Clean up the plant and keep it clean.

HENS IN WINTER

The showing that the hens make during the severity of winter, is a good index of the person handling them. Spring is the natural laying season. Nature usually lends aid for the hatching and rearing of chicks from March until October but winter and the late fall finds the hen entirely dependent upon her owner so far as the profit she will pay is concerned. The careful farmer or poultryman makes a profit from the flock during the cold weither and prepares the way from the time the eggs are selected in the spring until the frost begins to fly by selecting eggs from tested winter layers, keeping as winter producers only well developed pullets and healthy, energetic young hens by preparing for their comfort in the fall before the rigors of winter set in.

Granted that one has these well matured pullets or hens that are young enough to be profitable if held over for another year, the problem of winter eggs is not so difficult. No producer on the farm responds more readily to good care than the hen and the cow. If properly housed and fed and cared for they will pay their way with some to spare.

In order to go into winter quarters with the best possible prospect, culling should begin now. All immature pullets should be placed to themselves and forced for development or fattened for market and all extremely old hens had best be prepared for the pot. Cockerels intended for next season's breeders should be separated from the others and a general clean up made of all surplus stock. It is possible that it will be more profitable to hold some or all of the surplus for a better market but they should at least be separated from the winter flock and the latter placed in permanent quarters early.

It is remarkable how well a little flock of fifty or one hundred hens and pullets will pay if well attended. The housing need not be elaborate or expensive. The feed is all at hand on the average grain farm and no one need worry about proteids or ash or balanced rations. Give the hen something to balance and she will do the work for herself.

If your house is in need of repair, begin now in your spare time to repair it. Patch the roof if it leaks. There are usually enough odds and ends around the farm to fix it. If it has wide cracks between the boards of the wall, set fodder around three sides of it, leave a part of the south or east side open and make a frame covered with cheese cloth or some other light mterial for extremely cold and stormy days. Fill in a dirt floor four or five inches higher than the surrounding yard. Clean out the old nest boxes and spray the wall and perches. You will have made a nice start toward winter eggs when these things are accomplished.

LIVE STOCK

CARE OF SOW

People will tell you that a brood sow should not be too fat at farrowing time. That's true; but that doesn't mean that she should be starved to a shadow. She should be fed a good, hearty ration, strong in protein, and not rich in the fat-making foods. She should have plenty of exercise. She should be in that thrifty condition which makes her as strong as a bull—but no fat.

There's no danger of her having too much bone and muscle. The heavier she is the better—provided that too much of her weight is not fat. An all-corn ration robs her of the strength she will need at the time of her trial, and fills the cavities of the body with fat. Then she will be fat and lazy and will kill her pigs by lying on them. Or she may never be able to bring them forth. Or her appetite for bone and muscle forming foods may be so abnormal that she may eat them up.

But if she is kept from being too fat by the simple method of starvation, she will not give the litter the proper amount of milk.

If the sow becomes constiuated before farrowing, as some sows do, epsom salts may be given in the slop for three or four feedings—just enough so that the taste will not repel the sow and keep her from eating.

At farrowing time occur the most of the pig losses. Some of them come from the absence of the owner when the pigs arrive, and some from his presence. The sow should be carefully watched, but she should not be disturbed. In other words, no dogs should be allowed anywhere near, and she should not become aware of the presence of those who watch her. A good brood sow stealing her nest in the grove or fields will on the average bring to the feed trough a better litter than the one which is fussed over by a solicitous owner. Yet she sometimes needs help. Combine the merits of the two methods.

HOGGING DOWN CORN

It will pay to hog down corn. This has been shown by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and has been done profitably by a large number of feeders in the corn belt.

The main advantages are: (1) The hogs make rapid and more economical gains; (2) it saves the labor of harvesting; (3) the manure is returned to the land without loss and without labor; (4) the place of feeding is more sanitary than the ordinary feed lot; (5) the grain is harvested without waste.

Eleven trials with hogging down corn at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that there is no better way of finishing hogs than by allowing them to do their own harvesting. To be profitable, however, the practice must be rightly managed. The hogs should be given access at one time to what they will clean up in 10 days or two weeks. This insures fresh forage and they will clean it up well as they go. A cheap efficient temporary fence is made with wovenwire.

Get the hogs on a full feed of new corn before turning them into the field by cutting a few stalks at first and increasing—gradually. The corn is in good condition to turn into when the dent has just formed in the kernel.

For best results the hogs doing their own harvesting should receive some feed in addition to the corn. This supplement may be supplied with crops like rape, soy beans, etc., which should have been grown in the corn field that is to be harvested. If no such crops have been planted a small amount of some feed like tankage should be fed. Good results can be secured by supplying tankage in a self-feeder. If hand feeding is preferred one-quarter to one-half pound of tankage a day for each 100 pounds of live weight gives good results.

MARES AND FOALS

If you want to raise good horses, you must look after the mares and young foals, in fact, you will have to be a little careful with the mares for three months before foaling, says a writer. Rough treatment, poor feed, and uncomfortable quarters, all tend to lessen the chances of the foal coming into the world alive, strong and able to thrive from the start.

In all probability a large majority of colts are dropped during the months of April and May. This means that these youngsters first see the light when the spring work on the farms is in full blast, and when every mule or horse is in requisition. Thus it happens, and only too often, that the brood mare who is about to drop foal is rushed too hard by some careless driver, consequently the colt that she has carried for 10 months, and which should have come right is lost. Then, again, the colt may come in all right, but the mare is thin and weak from hard work on short rations; in others words, she is in a run-down condition, her flow of milk is small and entirely inadequate.

From the very start the foal of a mare in this condition has a struggle for existence, so the odds are against him. If his mother is worked hard and not fed properly, this colt will soon have to forage around for at least half of its living, filling up on grass, long before his digestive organs are ready to assimilate food of this sort in any quantity, thus it won't be long before his hair becomes rough and he develops a paunch, in common parlance "a pot belly," or " a grass belly." With this unsighty sign of growth will be noticed a lean neck, thin hind-quarters and rough hair. At the end of the year the mare is still poor, and the colt is about two-thirds of the size he should have been if the simple rules of feeding and care had been carried out. Not costly rules at all, only common sense.

THE DAIRY

MACHINE MILKING

The tedious task of hand milking has been one of the greatest drawbacks the dairying industry has had. The monotony of having to milk a large numbers of cows each day has kept many men from entering the business when they might have made a great success of it. Machine milking is not only feasible, but it is practicable, there being thousands of cows machine-milked each day in the country. They are milked faster and more gently than most hand-milked cows.

One man can milk 12 to 25 cows an hour with the proper equipment of machine. The speed made depends more on the operator than on the machine. However, if you had to hire one man eight hours each day to do the milking, you would get more profit than you would by taking a half-dozen farmhands from the fields an hours earlier than they should quit work.

In the past much trouble has been experienced in getting efficient machines. Many of the earlier makes left much milk in the udders to be removed by hand. Great improvements have been made in the last few years, however, and now machines can be had that will remove practically all the milk.

Many people believe that the prime requisites for success in the dairy business are quietness, gentle treatment of the cows, and regularity in feeding and milking. When cows are milked by machine they are all milked in a uniform manner and are not subjected to the temperamental changes of a hand milker. Because of the regular, soothing and gentle action of the mechanical milkers, most cows take readily to them. Some cows that are prone to give little milk to a hand-milker because of his slowness, are compelled to give up all their milk by the machine.

Power for operating the machines is of great importance. Most of the successful men who use the milkers have gasoline engines as power. They are both cheap and efficient.

Most users strip after the machines, but this is not troublesome, as the machines seldom leave any quantity of milk in the udder. There are other dairymen who merely knead the udder of their cows when the machine has nearly finished. This seems to help in getting the mximum amount of milk without stripping. At first, however, it is well to strip until you learn the cows that are milked clean by the milker.

The troubles that arise from using the machine are generally due to thoughtless handling, rather than to any fault of the machine. As a rule, udder troubles are fewer when using the machine than when the cows are hand milked. Machines are easy to operate, simple, clean, efficient and economical.

KEEP MILKERS CLEAN

Much is said of the cleanliness of milk. Most people like to use a pail in milking that has as small an opening as it is convenient to milk into. The mechanical milker has no opening that can admit dust or dirt into the milk except where the milk is taken into the tubes. These can be packed with clean cotton if necessary, thus preventing the entrance of dirt or dust.

But the milk taken into the machines may be contaminated by the dirt left in the machine from the former milking. This makes it imperative that the milker be well cared for. The milk separator should receive no more careful cleansing than the milker. After milking it is a good plan to dip the teat cups in cool water and allow the machine to pump water through the tubes. All parts should be scrubbed with a brush and washing soda and then rinsed. The metal parts may well be sterilized with steam and the rubber parts kept suspended in a solution of 11 pounds of salt and 5 ounces of chloride of lime in 10 gallons of water. The solution will have to be changed every week, and it is well to put in an extra ounce of chloride of lime every other day. When proper care is taken, extremely clean milk can be gotten with the milkers, some dairymen producing certified milk with them, but on the other hand, if no care is taken to keep the machine clean it will prove to be a collector of dirt.

FLOW OF MILK

There are many conditions that may affect the flow of milk from the dairy cow. Part of these may be controlled by man and part cannot. It should always be borne in mind that an animal capable of consuming large quantities of grass or rough feed and turning it out in the form of milk must necessarily be a delicate piece of mechanism. The nervous system must therefore be developed very highly.

One of the main causes for the falling off of milk during the summer may be attributed to the failure on the part of the cow to eat a sufficient amount of food. This may be due to the shortage of pasture, excessive heat and irritation from flies.

Milk secretion is involuntary but may be affected indirectly by several factors. Incomplete and irregular milking and long periods between milking, even the presence of a stranger or dog is sufficient to affect the milk flow of many cows. Such practices as sending the dog after the cows at milking time should never be encouraged as it is a regular source of excitement and irritation.

COVER CREAM CANS

A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost if the cream is exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town. Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool. In summer weather just an ordinary piece of wet burlap thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.

FARM BRIEFS

A good strainer for milk consists of three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Remember, however, that straining removes only the visible and least harmful dirt.

If you buy horses to fatten for sale, remember that animals of distinct draft type are by far the most profitable.

About one-fifth of the farm land in this country is planted to corn each year and the United States produces twice as much corn as all other countries put together.

A safe butter coloring is the yolks of strictly fresh eggs, added just before churning is finished.

The dairy farmer who wishes to confine his work to pure bred stock should select one breed and stick to it. Make a study of that breed.

Hog cholera is still taking heavy toll. Some day it will be regarded as reprehensible to have hog cholera epidemics as it now is to have yellow fever outbreaks.

Don't run your dairy by guesswork. Test every cow you have.

Assessed land values in the Imperial Valley, California, rose from nothing at all in 1902 to $27,000,000 in 1915. And the population from 50 to 50,000. All because of irrigation.

If you put your horse in a strange stable, be sure that he gets food, water and bedding.

What is more unsightly than the tall weeds in the garden and truck patch. L. A. Z. Bone leaves his in that condition to shelter the rabbits and field mice.

Plant tulips for spring flowering. They should be set about four inches deep.

Are there any-soil miners in your locality? They are the people who take everything out of the soil and put nothing back.

Alfalfa hay has been shipped through the Panama canal from California. The high freights since the war has stopped the traffic, but it will be resumed. The steamships require it to be compressed to 80 cubic feet to the ton—about a third the size of an ordinary bale. The alfalfa men say that this compression doesn't injure it.

If worms are found in the bottom of the haymow or stack—brown worms which spin webs—it will be well to burn the wormy hay. The pests are the clover hay worm.

These chilly days should remind you of horse blankets.

When weather will permit, the hens prefer being outdoors. But when comfortable quarters are provided, the fowls never fail to make use of them in bad weather.

As the cold nights come, the dairy herd should not be left out to sleep in the cold and frosty ground.

There are many unhappy retired farmers—living in town. They have had hard work doing nothing.

Don't let the colts lose flesh on frost bitten grass. Give them the run of the pasture as long as possible, but supply sufficient nourishment to keep up condition and growth. There should be no checks in the growth and development of a colt; look out for it.

Do not count upon the frost bitten grass to keep up the condition or put it of the herd. Frost bitten grass will fill them up, but nourishment must be otherwise supplied.

Sheep are sensitive creatures and know at once who loves them. They will do well for the sympathetic man.

Now let those who have been careful to put chains on the wheels of their automobiles every time it rains see to it that their horses' feet are provided with something to keep them from skidding on the ice.

The tool shed is a better place than the orchard or lane in which to store the tools.

A pound of grain consumed by a good cow will produce more profit than when fed to a steer for beef. This is not fancy, it is a fact.

MOTHER'S "NOTIONS"

Good for Young People to Follow.

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy and Postum has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it.

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came.

"I used to read the Postum advertisements in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, but finally something in one of the advertisements made me conclude to try Postum.

"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said. 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee and taking Postum, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

EDWARDS Metal Roof

Get the roof that stays and pays—"any roof" won't do. The Edwards is the one roof that is absolutely fire-proof, rust-proof, and rot-proof. The Edwards Interlocking Device and Edwards "Tightcote" process settle the roofing questions once for all. No raw edges, no exposed nail spots. One man with a hammer can lay it.

Cheaper and Better

Stays "PUT"

Cheaper in the first place, cheaper in the long run. The Edwards costs less and lasts longer than any other roofing material. When you put on this "one-piece" roof, it's on for good. All sizes and styles. Comes in big sheets. Handy to handle.

Our $10,000 guarantee bond also gives you Free Lightning Insurance

Write for our Bargain Catalog No. 1175 Give size of roof and we send complete cost estimate.

Get our figures now before prices go up. Write today—right now.

The Edwards Manufacturing Co. 1125-1175 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

TRAPPERS

Men and Boys—Attention:

There is a terrific demand for furs this season and prices are sky high. You can get a share of the millions of dollars that will be paid to the trappers of North America this Winter.

WE WILL HELP YOU

If you are in earnest and mean business we will send you FREE "The Story of the Steel Trap". Contains everything a trapper should know to be most successful. Our Trappers Supply Department will equip you. Write at once for full information.

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO. 673 FUR EXCHANGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FURS TRAPPERS

We can put many dollars in your pocket this season. Ship your furs direct to us and save commission and profits. Our prices have been $1,000,000 higher than ever before. We are the world's largest fur house. We pay the highest prices in the world and will prove it by the most money and we will pay you more than you could get elsewhere. Write today for our price list and why we can pay more. Most Trappers Guide FREE. Tells how to catch, cure and ship furs and other game. Get our factory price quotations. Write us today.

I. ABRAHAM 255 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A. FURS

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY Dept. 447 St. Louis, Mo.

Furs Higher—Get CORRY'S Prices

This season you should send for Corry's fur list. Furs are very high and in big demand. You should be posted. It will pay you more than other houses. Write today and earn what a postal will do. No matter whose prices you have seen Corry's before you sell. Means more $$$ for you.

CORRY HIDE & FUR CO. Box 27 CORRY, PA.

Skunk We pay top prices for Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, and all raw Furs. Price list free. M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD N. Y. DEPT. 1

Only $2 Down One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butter-fly dr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 25 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1 1-2 shown here. Also, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2779 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

3 BIG BARGAINS

Engines, Spreaders, Separators, High-est quality. Prices about 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. 200,000 enthusiastic users. Send for free catalog and special offer. Catalog free. Wm. Galloway Co. Box 9017 Waterloo, Iowa.

As low as $7.90

$10,000.00 Backs This Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood SAW

This is the cheapest saw made. Only $7.90 saw frame to which a ripping table can be added. Guaranteed 1 year, money back if not satisfactory. Write for catalog and other bargains.

Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 65 Belleville, Pa.

Don't do without an engine Now!

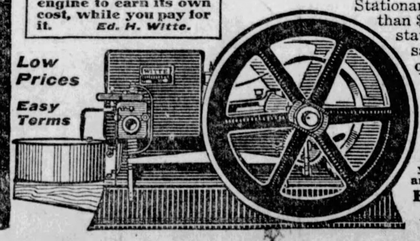
It is cheaper now to have a WITTE engine than to do without. Easy to start, without cranking; easy to manage; and easy to own on any suitable, reasonable terms of payment during a year.

Fuel-Saving WITTE ENGINES

Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate and Gas

Let me send you an engine to earn its own cost, while you pay for it. Ed. H. Witte.

Low Prices Easy Terms



Stationary engines for prices averaging less than $17.50 per horse-power. Eight sizes, stationary and portables, four sizes saw-rig outfits. Guaranteed high quality—through and through—as durable as superior design, the best of materials and workmanship can make. Get my engine facts before decide to get any engine.

Book Free: My book, "How to Judge Engines," will show you how to save and make money in getting and using an engine. Write for it today, addressing nearest office.

ED. H. WITTE, Witte Engine Works,
2614 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
2614 Empire Bldg., - Pittsburgh, Penna.

Look at These New Prices!
(F. O. B Factory)

SIZE H-P	STATIONARY ENGINES	PORTABLE ENGINES
2	$ 34.95	$ 39.95
3	52.45	60.50
4	69.75	82.75
6	97.75	127.75
8	139.65	174.65
12	197.00	237.00
16	279.70	329.70
22	359.80	412.30

Engine Saw-rigs Complete.
4 H-P, $124.25; 6 H-P, $152.25
7 H-P, 202.15; 12 H-P, 267.00

5-Year Guarantee
Cash or Easy Terms

LESS THAN $17.50 Per Horse Power WITTE ENGINES Why Pay More

...'T ACT ON DEATH OF SUBMARINE CREW

...S. Government Stays Out of Baralong Matter.

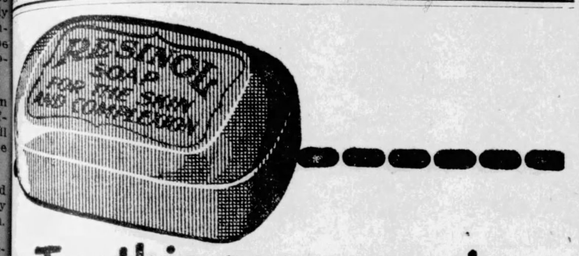
...shington, Oct. 28.—The United ...es will take no action on the ...plaint of Germany that the of... ...s and crew of the British patrol ...Baralong "murdered in cold ...d the crew of a German sub... ...ine that had taken refuge on the ...ish transport Nicosian. It was ...ed at the state department today ...although affidavits filed by the ...man consul-general at New Or... ...s through the German embassy, ...ing that the Baralong flew the ...ted States flag until it came within ...shot range of the submarine, the ...that the Stars and Stripes were hauled down and the British ensign substituted before a shot was fired eliminated the charge of misuse of the American flag.

And so far as the charges that the submarine crew was slain are concerned, that is a matter between Great Britain and Germany and this government can make no representations in the matter.

The affidavits filed, signed by Americans who sailed on the Nicosian, were sent to the state department.

GEN. VON MACKENSEN GETS $10,000 SINECURE

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.—It was reported here yesterday that the Kaiser had appointed General von Mackensen as member of the Chapter of Stewards of the Cathedral at Merseburg, Prussian Saxony. The office is purely a sinecure, given in recognition of distinguished service and carries a salary equivalent to $10,000 a year.



Try this easy way to clear your skin with

Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. F Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

*Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.

BLADE PATTERNS OF LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, all seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7432—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This handsome waist has two pleats each shoulder and a double breast-pocket front closing at the side. It is a color of unusual shape coming in long revers ing the edges of the opening. The sleeves are plain and of length, with an ornamental cuff at the wrist. This will be an excellent model for taffetas, voile, satin, fine crepe and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Dressing Sacque. No. 7407.

Cut in a single piece, without any seam at all, this garment is meant to be slipped on over the head and the neck opening is large enough to allow of doing so. The sleeves are short and the lower edges dip downward in points at the sides. The cape is made with a small round crown and a gathered edge. The pattern is cut in one size only.

7427—Ladies' Dress.

This charming dress shows a small shoulder yoke in front with the lower portion of the material arranged in two small pleats at each side below it. The closing is at the side of the front, the neck open, with a turnback collar. There is also a removable chemisette with high collar to be worn if desired. The sleeves follow the shape of the arm to the wrist. The skirt has four gores and is of circular cut. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7152—Ladies' Dress.

Very simple and pretty, this dress has a plain blouse with center front closing, a small collar and long or short sleeves. The three gore skirt is attached to a yoke and also closes in front. It has raised or normal waistline.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7394—Ladies' Yoke Night Gown.

This simple gown has a square yoke in front and back, with the material plain below it. The sleeves end at the wrist in a band cuff and a small turn-down collar forms the neck. Such gowns as this are made of muslin, cambric, sateen and outing flannel. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Two-Gore Skirt, No. 7427.

This skirt has front and back gores, cut away a little at the lower portion of each side, and in the gap thus formed there is inserted a gathered straight breadth of material. This may also be pleated. One material or two may be used with such skirts and the idea is a good one to use when altering last winter's skirts. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Girls' Dress, No. 7434.

This pretty dress has a surplice vest in the center of the blouse in front, while the balance is plain. A wide collar finished the neck and a band cuff is placed at the wrist of the long plain sleeves. The skirt is box pleated all around and it closes at the side of the front. This dress can be made of plain or plaid material, combined with taffetas of the same or contrasting color. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Child's Box Pleated Dress, No. 7422.

This dainty frock has two narrow box pleats at each side of both front and back. The closing is in the back, the neck is high, with small, flat collar, and the sleeves are long with a band at the wrist. Poplin, serge, velveteen, piqué and linen are used for these dresses. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

IS OCEAN TRAVELER

Six million miles or more on the Atlantic highway without shipwreck, is the record of Howard Ernest Hinsley, purser of the American liner St. Louis. Having reached the age of sixty he gave notice, on the last trip of the vessel, of his determination to retire from the sea. He claims the record of having crossed the Atlantic 2,000 times.

TELLS OF DEATH BENEATH WAVES

Board of Inquiry Depicts Struggle of Ill-Fated Sailors in the F-4.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29. — A graphic idea of the battle for life waged in vain 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the 21 men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu may be gleaned from the technically worded report on the loss of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry, headed by Rear Admiral Busch.

Examination of the wrecked hull after it had been brought to the surface and placed in drydock convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and the failure of the boat through poor diving qualities respond promptly to the rudder change which should have returned it to the surface.

Struggle to Save Selves.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the board, from signs within the rusted and battered hulk pieces, reached the conclusion that the doomed men had striven desperately to save themselves as their vessel sank to the bottom.

Fifteen met death in the engineroom, where they sought refuge at the last; six died at their posts in the flooded forward compartment.

Stick to Their Posts.

All members of the ship's company are absolved from blame in this tribute:

"From the facts established we find that the accident resulting in disaster to the U. S. submarine F-4 on March 25, 1915, was not due to carelessness, negligence, or inefficiency on the part of the officers or men of the vessel, and that, furthermore, the personnel remained at their respective stations until all effective means employed to avert the disaster impending had failed and thereafter sought refuge.

"From its examination of the valves of the automatic device which was set to expel water from the vessel's ballast tanks at a depth of 100 feet, as required by departmental regulations, the board found that the accident which started the F-4 on its downward plunge had occurred before the 100 foot mark was reached. The most effective procedure for sending the boat to the surface was promptly carried out, diving rudders were set to send it upward, valves opened to empty the forward ballast tanks, and the electric motors started to drive it upward all without avail.

"It was then some members of the crew rushed into the engine room compartment and the door of the bulkhead was closed. Fifteen bodies were found there, and from this fact and the position of valves and rudders the board concluded that some members of the personnel were alive and capable of action for at least a short time after the occurrence which led to the disaster.

Corrosion Antedates Disaster.

The board locates the primary cause of the tragedy forward of the engine room bulkhead. In this connection it says:

"Slop tanks and lead lining of battery steel tanks found corroded and, therefore, this corrosion resulted from the chemical action of sulphuric acid upon impurities in the lead.

"Battery steel tanks in general found in excellent condition, and therefore, the corrosion of certain rivets and areas occurred prior to March 25, 1915, the date of the disaster.

"Valves and rudders found operated; switches found thrown; engine room door intentionally closed, and, therefore, the personnel were not asphyxiated before the vessel, under normal conditions, could have been brought to the surface."

CLEAR YOUR SKIN RESTORE YOUR HAIR WITH CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal those conditions which affect the purity and beauty of the skin, scalp and hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept 9G, Boston.

AMERICAN STEAMER TAKEN BY A BRITISH WARSHIP

The Hocking is Seized While on Way to Norfolk.

Washington, Nov. 1.—State department officials today were awaiting details of the seizure of the American steamer Hocking taken to Halifax by a British cruiser after being intercepted on a voyage from New York to Norfolk in ballast. American Consul Young at Halifax notified the state department the Hocking had reached there last night and that details of the seizure would be reported later.

The Hocking formerly was the Danish steamer Gronland which was granted an amnesty in October. She is owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, incorporated in Delaware, and is one of the vessels purchased by Richard Wagner for that company. There was delay in granting the vessel's American registry while the question of whether German capital was used in their purchase was investigated.

EARTHQUAKE, FELT HERE, SOMEWHERE NEAR JAPAN

Shocks Recorded in Washington and London.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A series of severe earth shocks were recorded by the Georgetown University's Seismograph here early today which lasted about three hours. The first shock was felt at 2:39 a. m. The main phase of all the shocks was felt at 3:24 o'clock, the tremors dying away at 5:21. The disturbance is roughly estimated to have been about 4,000 miles from Washington.

The record indicated that the earthquake was an exceptionally severe one. Rev. Francis A. Tondorf, the seismographic observer, said the shocks must have been disastrous, judging from the indications on the peculiar record. He thought the quake probably was centered in northeastern Siberia or Japan, where shocks of varying intensity are of almost daily occurrence.

London, Nov. 1.—The seismotogical Observatory of Scotland, recorded at 7 this morning a heavy earthquake in or near Japan.

OUR 1915-1916 CATALOGUE

of Household Linens and Jewelry Bargains is ready. Write for it today and we will send you catalogue and one full embroidered Bureau Scarf and Centerpiece, full size for 39 cents. Regular price $1.50. This offer is for 30 DAYS ONLY. Write today.

Manhattan Mail Order Co.
Dept. 25 332 East 48th St., New York.

New Feather Beds only $5.40

6-lb. Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue and our wonderful FREE OFFER. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 115G GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEW INVENTION
NO MORE WASH DAY
NEW METHOD
Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Rubbing, No Motors, No Chemicals.

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move knob occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**

Over 100,000 sold.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned *day's washing in one hour* with Easy Way—another in *45 minutes.*" Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed *bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing.*" Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a *big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already.*" A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, *greasy overalls* and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:—

TWO WEEKS' WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

Clothes cleaned *without rubbing.*" J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga., says—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womankind, forever abolishing miserable wash day. *Sells itself.*"

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes:—"**Made 7 calls sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes:—"Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $800.00.*) **Just made one shipment 1600 Easy Ways to Russian agent.** N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says:—"Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE TO WORKERS

We want managers, agents—men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **"Easy Way" new article.** Not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Order one for your own use. Send for free sample offer, special agents proposition, &c.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address any way for full description. Write today.

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO.
148 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WILSON WEDDING DATE NEXT MONTH

White House Announces Ceremony Will Be at the Home of the Bride.

Washington, Nov. 1. — The White House today formally announced that President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt will be married "near the close of December." The following official announcement was made by Secretary Tumulty:

"In order to quiet speculation, President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt authorized the announcement that their marriage will take place near the close of December. Their plans are for a very simple ceremony. It will be quietly performed at Mrs. Galt's residence. No invitations will be issued, and it is expected that the only guests will be the members of the two families."

Announcement a Surprise.

The announcement came as a distinct surprise, as it had been expected that the formal announcement would be made only a few days before the date for the wedding.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Secretary Tumulty called representatives of all press associations to his office and handed them slips containing the formal announcement. He would make no comment.

Following a walk through the small parks near her home with President Wilson this morning, Mrs. Galt mysteriously vanished, and hours later the report leaked out that she had slipped away to New York on a shopping tour.

Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's niece, was said to have gone with her.

Gives Reporters the Slip.

Society reporters who have been expecting Mrs. Galt to leave for New York every day and who were watching her closely so as to accompany her, were given the slip. When she went walking with the President, as has been their custom for weeks, Mrs. Galt completely fooled the reporters. She did not appear at her home again, and it is presumed her traveling bags were sent to the station secretly.

At Mrs. Galt's home it was said that she was "not in." Miss Benham, social secretary at the White House, stated she knew nothing of Mrs. Galt's plans for the day.

PUSH TRADE WITH NEUTRAL NATIONS

Traders Organize Overseas Co. to Maintain Commerce With Europe.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Overseas Corporation, the new trading company that will endeavor to solve the problem of maintaining American commerce with neutral European countries, was organized in New York city yesterday. The organization will take place in the offices of the Guarantee Trust Co., and it is expected that the officers of the new corporation will be chosen from the directorate of the trust company.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has sent a letter to the meeting giving assurances of unqualified endorsement and promise of the active co-operation of the treasury and commerce departments in its operations. It is expected that no time will be lost in launching the enterprise, which government officials believe, will not only prevent the unnecessary detention of American shipments to neutrals, but will aid greatly in reducing the cost of insurance on cargoes and bring about the re-establishment of credits in countries affected.

Although it is explained by Secretary Redfield that the government sanction of the plan must be considered, it was made plain to the attorneys for the corporation that, in order to insure complete neutrality, the government must exercise, through its commercial agents, attaches and other officials abroad, a general supervision of the operations.

In explaining the plan today, Secretary Redfield said that the United States, while not in any way interfering with the internal operations of the corporation, which will act as intermediary between American merchants and neutral buyers, will assume the role of a policeman to see that the agency's benefits are to be open to all American shippers, large and small, upon a "strictly impartial basis." It will see also that goods shipped are for consumption in neutral countries.

ONE THEORY OF PREPAREDNESS

—Darling, in Des Moines Register and Leader.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

few moments he stood there, staring—staring.

Outside, crouching in the deep shadow, Kazan tried to fathom the meaning of these strange things that were happening. Why had his master and McCready gone out into the forest? Why had not his master returned? It was his master, and not McCready, who belonged in that tent. Then why was McCready there? He watched McCready as he entered, and suddenly the dog was on his feet, his back tense and bristling, his limbs rigid. He saw McCready's huge shadow on the canvas, and a moment later there came a strange piercing cry. In the wild terror of that cry he recognized her voice—and he leaped toward the tent. The leash stopped him, choking the snarl in his throat. He saw the shadows struggling now, and there came cry after cry. She was calling to his master, and with his master's name she was calling him!

"Kazan—Kazan—"

He leaped again, and was thrown upon his back. A second and a third time he sprang the length of the leash into the night, and the babiche cord about his neck cut into his flesh like a knife. He stopped for an instant, grasping for breath. The shadows were still fighting. Now they were upright! Now they were crumpling! With a fierce snarl he flung his whole weight once more at the end of the chain. There was a snap, as the thong about his neck gave way.

In half a dozen bounds Kazan made the tent and rushed under the flap. With a snarl he was at McCready's throat. The first snap of his powerful jaws was death, but he did not know that. He knew only that his mistress was there, and that he was fighting for her. There came one choking gasping cry that ended with a terrible sob; it was McCready. The man sank from his knees upon his back, and Kazan thrust his fangs deeper into his enemy's throat; he felt the warm blood.

The dog's mistress was calling to him now. She was pulling at his shaggy neck. But he would not loose his hold—not for a long time. When he did, his mistress looked down once upon the man and covered her face with her hands. Then she sank upon the blankets. She was very still. Her face and hands were cold, and Kazan muzzled them tenderly. Her eyes were closed. He snuggled up close against her, with his ready jaws turned toward the dead man. Why was she so still, he wondered?

A long time passed, and then she moved. Her eyes opened. Her hand touched him.

Then he heard a step outside.

It was his master, and with that old thrill of fear—fear of the club—he went swiftly to the door. Yes, there was his master in the firelight—and in his hand he held the club. He was coming slowly, almost falling at each step, and his face was red with blood. But he had the club! He would beat him again—beat him terribly for hurting McCready; so Kazan slipped quietly under the tent-flap and stole off into the shadows. From out the gloom of the thick spruce he looked back, and a low whine of love and grief rose and died softly in his throat. They would beat him always now—after that. Even she would beat him. They would hunt him down, and beat him when they found him.

From out of the glow of the fire he turned his wolfish head to the depths of the forest. There were no clubs or stinging lashes out in that gloom. They would never find him there.

For another moment he wavered. And then, as silently as one of the wild creatures whose blood was partly his, he stole away into the blackness of the night.

CHAPTER IV

Free From Bonds.

There was a low moaning of the wind in the spruce-tops as Kazan slunk off into the blackness and mystery of the forest. For hours he lay near the camp, his red and blistered eyes gazing steadily at the tent wherein the terrible thing had happened a little while before.

He knew now what death was. He could tell it farther than man. He could smell it in the air. And he knew that there was death all about him, and that he was the cause of it. He lay on his belly in the deep snow and shivered, and the three-quarters of him that was dog whined in a grief-stricken way, while the quarter that was wolf still revealed itself menacingly in his fangs, and in the vengeful glare of his eyes.

Three times the man—his master—came out of the tent, and shouted loudly, "Kazan—Kazan—Kazan!"

Three times the woman came with him. In the firelight Kazan could see her shining hair streaming about her, as he had seen it in the tent, when he had leaped up and killed the other man. In her blue eyes there was the same terror, and her face was white as the snow. And the second and third time, she too called, "Kazan—Kazan—Kazan!"—and all that part of him that was dog, and not wolf, trembled joyously at the sound of her voice, and he almost crept in to take his beating. But fear of the club was the greater, and he held back, hour after hour, until now it was silent again in the tent, and he could no longer see their shadows, and the fire was dying down.

Cautiously he crept out from the thick gloom, working his way on his belly toward the packed sledge, and what remained of the burned logs. Beyond that sledge, hidden in the darkness of the trees, was the body of the man he had killed, covered with a blanket. Thorpe, his master, had dragged it there.

He lay down, with nose to the warm coals and his eyes leveled between his forepaws, straight at the closed tent-flap. He meant to keep awake, to watch, to be ready to slink off into the forest at the first movement there. But a warmth was rising from out of the gray ash of the fire-bed, and his eyes closed. Twice—three times—he fought himself back into watchfulness; but the last time his eyes came only half open, and closed heavily again.

And now, in his sleep, he whined softly and the splendid muscles of his legs and shoulders twitched, and sudden shuddering ripples ran along his tawny spine. Thorpe, who was in the tent, if he had seen him, would have known that he was dreaming. And Thorpe's wife, whose golden head lay close against his breast, and who shuddered and trembled now and then even as Kazan was doing, would have known what he was dreaming about.

In his sleep he was leaping again at the end of his chain. His jaws snapped like castanets of steel,—and the sound awakened him, and he sprang to his feet, his spine as stiff as a brush, and his snarling fangs bared like ivory knives. He had awakened just in time. There was movement in the tent. His master was awake, and if he did not escape—

He sped swiftly into the thick spruce, and paused, flat and hidden, with only his head showing from behind a tree. He knew that his master would not spare him. Three times Thorpe had beaten him for snapping at McCready. The last time he would have shot him if the girl had not saved him. And now he had torn McCready's throat. He had taken the life from him, and his master would not spare him. Even the woman could not save him.

Kazan was sorry that his master had returned, dazed and bleeding, after he had torn McCready's jugular. Then he would have had her always. She would have loved him. She did love him. And he would have followed her, and fought for her always, and died for when the time came. But Thorpe had come in from the forest again, and Kazan had slunk away quickly—for Thorpe meant to him what all men meant to him now: the club, the whip and the strange things that spat fire and death. And now—

Thorpe had come out from the tent. It was approaching dawn, and in his hand he held a rifle. A moment later the girl came out, and her hand caught the man's arm. They looked toward the thing covered by the blanket. Then she spoke to Thorpe and he suddenly straightened and threw back his head.

"H-o-o-o-o— Kazan— Kazan— Kazan!" he called.

A shiver ran through Kazan. The man was trying to inveigle him back. He had in his hand the thing that killed.

"Kazan—Kazan—Ka-a-a-a-azan!" he shouted again.

Kazan sneaked cautiously back from the tree. He knew that distance meant nothing to the cold thing of death that Thorpe held in his hand. He turned his head once, and whined softly, and for an instant a great longing filled his reddened eyes as he saw the last of the girl.

(To Be Continued.)

REDFIELD GETS SEVERE REBUKE

Statement by White House Revives Story of Secretary's Retirement.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Wilson administered a severe rebuke yesterday to Secretary of Commerce Redfield and thereby revived speculation upon the possibility that the Brooklyn manufacturer soon will retire from the cabinet.

The extraordinary action taken by the President, followed the publication this morning of statements attributed to Mr. Redfield to the effect that Mr. Wilson had "favorably received" the commerce minister's suggestions that protection of American industry from the "dumping" of cheap foreign products be accomplished by amendments of the Clayton anti-trust law instead of prohibitive import duties.

The President having satisfied himself that Mr. Redfield made the statements, asserted that his secretary of commerce spoke only for himself and had no authority to speak for the executive. Then Secretary Tumulty issued the following official statement:

"Whatever opinions have been expressed in this matter are purely personal. The President has not reached any conclusion. He has asked the heads of the various departments to make a survey of the general economic and industrial situation and report to him. On all plans that have been suggested to meet the economic situation that will arise out of the war the mind of the President is open, and will remain open until the information he receives is full and complete in every way."

Mr. Redfield's ideas on the preventing of the dumping of foreign products on the American market have displeased the White House from the start. The secretary of commerce is averse to invoking tariff agencies for anti-dumping purposes. The White House favors the imposition of prohibitive duties to achieve this end.

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HUERTA YET MAY FACE FIRING LINE

Former Dictator's Extradition Soon to Be Asked on Murder Charges.

Washington, Oct. 28.—General Victoriano Huerta yet may face a firing squad for the killing of President Madero and Vice President Suarez in Mexico City. The new defacto government in Mexico, headed by General Carranza, will make a demand for his extradition to Mexico within the next few days. A copy of the demand, accompanied by what officials at the Mexican embassy here declare is conclusive evidence implicating General Huerta in the deaths of the former president and vice president, has reached here from Mexico City. As soon as the new Mexican ambassador is named, this demand and the evidence will be submitted to Secretary of State Lansing.

Mexican officials say the proof to be submitted is so conclusive that Huerta cannot claim immunity at the hands of the United States on the ground that any offense he may have committed was a "political one."

Have Cardenas' Confession.

Among the new evidence found is a complete confirmation from the man who it is alleged, actually committed the murder of Madero and Suarez. He is Major Cardenas, now held by the Guatemalan government in the penitentiary in Guatemala City. On account of the present strained relations between the Guatemalan government and Carranza it is doubtful whether the former will deliver Cardenas to the Mexican authorities, but they already have allowed a facsimile of his written confession to come into the hands of the Mexican authorities.

Cardenas commanded the rurales who were detailed to escort Madero and Suarez to the penitentiary in Mexico City after Madero had been forced to surrender to Huerta in the national palace. His confession, it is said, shows he acted under orders directly from Huerta when he killed Madero and Suarez, and then formally reported they had been shot while trying to escape from their automobile.

To Avenge Madero's Death.

Huerta still is being held by the United States goverenment under the technical charge of attempting to lead a new revolution in Mexico. One of the pledges of the Carranzista party was to avenge the murder of Madero upon its triumph, and now that it has been recognized, its leaders are determined to leave no stone unturned to bring the participants in Huerta's coup to justice. Amnesty will be extended to most of the Villa adherents, but there will be considerable firing squad activity after the trials of the Huertistas get thoroughly under way. Several already have paid the death penalty.

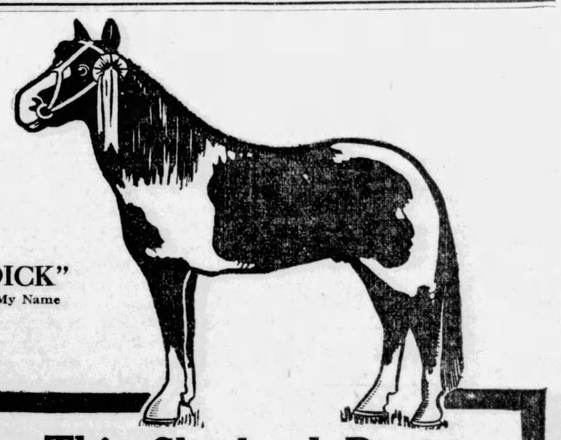
An effort also will be made to procure the extradition of Felix Diaz, fellow conspirator of Huerta, and all others prominent in the Huerta uprisings who have since taken refuge in the United States.

FRENCH SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Torquoise is Sent Down by Turks' Artillery Fire.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The French submarine Torquoise has been sunk by a Turkish artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish war office under date of October 31, as given out by the Overseas News Agency today.

Her entire crew, comprising two officers and 24 men, were made prisoners.



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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

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Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

New Jersey's no gentleman.

Hope England doesn't offer Canada to anybody. She's too good a neighbor to lose.

Since he has been in office President Wilson hasn't run about much. Now he can use his traveling expenses on the sea of matrimony.

All the fighting nations seem to be using great care not to step on Holland.

'Tisn't enough that a man possess will power. He must have won't power, too.

The one big outstanding objection to woman suffrage seems to be that if women are given the ballot they will vote the men into a state of decency.

Politics is a game of trying to get the other fellow to vote your sentiments.

The administration is beginning to listen to public sentiment. Much of which is Republican sentiment.

Your troubles don't amount to much to the other fellow.

How about the Lord walking shoulder to shoulder with the Turks? If He is it would be as well to stop the war now and have a readjustment of ideas to harmonize with the eternal fitness of things.

One can't learn much from the fellow who knows it all.

The nearest this country came to having a cabinet crisis was followed by singing the well-known long meter doxology.

All political parties are in favor of Thanksgiving.

Miss Cavell is out of reach of sympathy, but we feel sorry for the poor devils who had to shoot her.

Man runs for office with the idea that the job is a snap. And if he gets it he proceeds to make the snap come true.

Life isn't a grand, sweet song when the alarm clock plays the accompaniment.

Colonel House will hold up the President's hands at the wedding.

As we remember the old-fashioned bustle, it used now and then, to hang on the bedpost, where it was anything but an inspiration to noble thoughts.

A fellow's enthusiasm may wane, but his prejudices remain about the same from day to day.

In politics pull is stronger than pulchritude.

Probably they shot Miss Cavell, not for what she had done, but because she was proud of it.

Since Vice President Marshall has expressed an eager willingness to run for another term other men are beginning to think the job is worth having.

Mrs. Galt is against woman suffrage, but she is enthusiastic for the President's matrimonial policy.

That man the papers tell about, who shot at himself five times and missed, must be a good dodger.

What has become of the old-fashioned fellow who called a boil a pet?

One old man, who has been married almost fifty years, told us the other day that he was never away from his wife twenty-four hours at a time without becoming overwhelmed with lonesomeness. This is offered for the benefit of cynics who get their ideas of matrimony from the divorce courts.

If a political speaker can't convince his hearers he would like to do the next best thing—fool 'em.

"Vassar is to have a chair of motherhood." We have a notion that it ought to be a rocking chair.

One way to be happy is not to want what everybody else is scrambling to get.

If a man were going to pray for an auto he would reserve the privilege of making his own selection.

People seem to tire of good habits much sooner than of bad ones.

Mrs. Galt does not object to the word "obey" in the mariage ritual. Having been married before she knows it doesn't mean anything.

The California man who held his breath ten minutes wasn't running for office.

This country will never elect an old maid President. She would get married six months after inauguration.

We never hear anybody talking about the good old times without being reminded that our fore-fathers had to crawl headfirst into their shirts.

A theological professor says the whale didn't swallow Jonah. As Doc Cook might say, somebody is forever trying to spoil a good story.

A crowd always looks surprised if a small man says something that is worth listening to.

Man thinks he is going to solve the mystery known as woman after he is married. And then the plot thickens.

There are parades and parades, but nothing that equals the old torchlight procession of bygone days. It excelled in noise and smoke, and one could smell it a mile away.

If a man is smart he ought to be the first to find it out, then say nothing about it.

IF THE ALLIES QUIT THE DARDANELLES

To abandon the campaign at the Dardanelles would be a bitter dose for the French and English to swallow. But it is acknowledged by military experts that the troops could be withdrawn from Turkey and Greece and still not affect the final issue of the war.

The decision of war will come in the north. The great battles, the ones that actually count, are being fought in Russia and in northern France and Belgium. The Balkans are to one side and the campaigns there are comparable with those conducted in the African colonies. The German drive through Serbia is conducted for the purpose of rescuing the Turkish ally and, at the same time, preventing the opening of a new road into Russia for the importation of munitions and the exportation of grain. But with the English and French withdrawn, this purpose will have been accomplished automotically. It is possible that Germany and Austria would continue the drive in order to punish Serbia. Yet it is also possible that the Central Powers would consider such a campaign a needless expenditure of men and ammunition and would bring their armies north again for service on other and more important fronts.

The argument for the Allies would be something like this: Russia is getting supplies by way of the White Sea, Sweden and the Pacific ports. The opening of the Bosporus is not absolutely necessary. Serbia might be depended upon to defend itself, at least its armies could withdraw to the fastnesses of the mountains where digging them out would be virtually impossible. So long as Rumania is neutral, an invasion of Russia from Bulgaria and Turkey would be out of the question. Then, too, the troops brought from the Dardanelles and Salonika would be very useful for reinforcing the western front, the supplies dispatched them would come very handy for the Serbians, the Russians or for use in France. The Turkish question can be settled at the peace table.

VICTORY OR VICTIM

The Anglo-Saxon must have a victory or a victim. It is that way in politics and in sport. It is that way particularly in war.

Sir Ian Hamilton has had a distinguished career as a soldier. But England forgets his old services and punishes him for his failure to perform new services. A few months ago Winston Churchill was degraded because the British navy failed to meet the German submarine warfare though it was Churchill who prepared the navy for war and it was under him that German commerce was swept from the sea and the blockade of Germany made effectual. Those who underwent the first defeats of the Boer war were given no chance to offset them with victories. It was the same way in the Crimean war, in the Egyptian campaigns. The British public, failing to get its victories, demanded its victims.

In the American civil war, every northern defeat was immediately followed by a storm of execration against the unlucky generals, against the administration itself. Every time Lee evaded his enemy, the north foamed at the mouth and called for someone's head. The Virginia campaign threatened for a time to dismount Lincoln and put a Democrat in the saddle.

Victory or victim—the Anglo-Saxon must have one or the other.

A PRISON TO LIVE IN

The announcement recently made that there is not a single case of tuberculosis in the Ohio penitentiary is so extraordinary as to be nearly unbelievable. There has not been a more encouraging word from that institution in all its grim history.

Those best informed on all matters of penology and prison systems authorize the statement that in many, if not most of the states, 15 per cent of the inmates of the prisons are consumptive. In fact 15 per cent has been considered by men who have given time to the study of prison treatment a fairly conservative estimate. This statement of Ohio state officials that at present the disease is practically nonexistent in our penitentiary is worthy of the most joyful consideration.

Although the changing character of the inmates makes it impossible for such a condition of freedom from tuberculosis to continue, this present immunity shows what a remarkable improvement has been made in the housing and care of the state's wards. It is only one more clean-out evidence of the practical result of the application of common sense and humane treatment in the care of convicts. Ohio has not gone so far as some states, but it has gone far enough to be assured that modern prison methods are worth while.

THAT CONSCRIPTION QUARREL

To the people of the United States, the fight in Great Britain against conscription looks unpatriotic, so desperate is the British cause. It looks as if there were a large and politicaly influential class which, rather than do its duty by the nation would blithely see the English armies fail, endure without regret the passing of Enaland's power.

Which shows how distance breeds misunderstandings.

The United Kingdom has already enlisted more than one-fifteenth of its population in the military service. One-tenth is about the limit that any country can give to carry on war. It usually means then that the last available man has been enlisted. If conscription were put in force in the United Kingdom, it would bring only about a million more men to the colors—not a great many as armies are rated in these days.

The real motive for the fight on conscription is said to lie in the fear that conscription will become a permanent institution. There is a suspicion in the minds of laboring men that the advocates of the policy are not at all concerned in raising soldiers for the war, but are tremendously interested in getting universal service written into statutes so that it may be a useful policy for them in the future. The English labor unions remember that France once broke a strike by calling the strikers to the colors. It is only natural that they should fight anything that might similarly be employed against them. The charge is made that an attempt to get a pledge from the conscriptionists that the thing should automatically end with the war has failed.

In reading of the quarreling in England over conscription it is only fair to keep in mind that it involves no question of cowardice or want of patriotism, but rather that it is a phase of the long struggle between the employing and the employed classes.

MAY NEED DELCASSE AGAIN

In the light of the most brilliant diplomatic record since the day of Bismarck, the elimination of Theophile Delcasse from the French cabinet is hard to understand. The most logical explanation lies in the veteran statesman's dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war from the side of the allies.

The Triple Entente is the work of Delcasse. To be sure the entente is applying itself with but indifferent skill to the great task of circumventing the Kaiser, but the fact remains that without this particular combination the task would be so great as to be not worth trying. Delcasse remains as the one man with a longer head and a farther reach than Bismark.

Delcasse, like the rest of Europe, believed that the Triple Alliance would hold, and set out to circumvent it. He succeeded. Even more brilliant than the Bismarckian policy was the splendid, wholehearted coalition of England, France and Russia. To unite France and England was not difficult. To join Great Britain to Russia was less simple. It was not long ago that England was decidedly anti-Russian in tone. That had to be overcome and it was overcome. The Triple Entente, well battered as it is, still stands as a monument to Delcasse.

At this distance it would appear that France has need of statesmen of that type. The retirement is not reassuring.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

For all the differences in the races of men, the scientists read them only as variations of one species. The races tend to grow alike under identical conditions of climate and habits of living. There is no inhibition of breeding as obtains usually between species sharply distinguished.

But it appears according to the record that there was a time when at least four species of men were in existence, all sprung from a common ancestor.

They were unlike in the shape of their skulls, the character of their teeth, possibly in many other ways thus far unknown because of the insufficiency of material. Their bones have been dug out of quarries and sandpits and recovered from the dust of dry caves. The trench diggers in Belgium and northern France have come upon relics of an age prior to the Christian era. The scientific folk are praying for discoveries of a much older period and so do not look upon war as entirely an unmixed blessing.

What killed off three species and saved the modern type may only be guessed. It was possibly a matter of brains. Against innumerable enemies, alterations of climate and the accidents of flood and storm, only the adaptive and resourceful could survive. Brute strength could not meet the dangers. But mind could.

THE COURT FINDS FOR THE BABY.

A twenty-one months old baby in New York was accustomed to wake at 2 o'clock in the morning and make an exhibition of his lung power. The neighbors did not like it and applied to a magistrate for an order of eviction against the baby's parents. The court ruled that it was the nature of babies to cry and the duty of older folk to endure it. The plea was rejected.

In cities where people are so close together they may almost be said to wear the same suspenders, a baby is not the most comfortable neighbor. It can play the mischief with a night's rest. It can disturb dinner parties, make afternoon calls seem a competition for attention and force the postponement of the hour's wrestling with the piano. But if people will live in ant hills they must accept an ant hill's disadvantages. They cannot have everything ordered to their liking. And particularly they cannot do away with babies.

The court's ruling was sound. We trust that that night the baby gave a fair imitation of a political party celebrating a victory.

Men like to read about heroes, even though they can't feel sure that they would be heroic if the opportunity presented itself.

The reason a woman knows her baby is the sweetest in town is because the neighbor's baby is an ugly little mite.

The reason a man thinks the world has gone wrong is because his liver is loafing on the job.

Among heroic affinities count grin and bear it.

DECLARE ENGLAND RECRUITS IN U. S.

Charges Are to Be Made to Congress That Enlistment is Going On Here.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Charges that high officials of the British embassy are involved in grave violations of the United States neutrality laws and that the administration has winked at the alleged offenses, are to be aired in the forthcoming session of congress.

The violation of the neutrality laws in question is the recruiting of soldiers for the British army in various parts of the United States, but principally in New York, where it has been carried on in the office of the British consul general, with little concealment of the method used.

Charges of the British defiance of the American law by the representatives of the London government in this country have been submitted to a number of senators and representatives, who will endeavor to shed light of publicity upon the alleged secret diplomacy of the Wilson administration.

A resolution will be introduced in either the senate or house calling upon the President to reveal the identity of the British officials responsible for the wholesale recruiting operations, and to state whether any steps have been taken by the administration to punish the men "higher up."

Whether the recruiting has been directed from the British embassy is a matter that is enveloped in a good deal of mystery. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has gone so far, however, as to defend the operations of the recruiting agents on the ground that this process of obtaining soldiers in this country is quite as lawful as the recalling of reservists from America by France, Germany and Italy.

That the British operations constitute a violation of the American law has been established by the conviction of the British agents in San Francisco for recruiting the contingent recently intercepted in Chicago.

The immunity that it is charged is enjoyed by the British officials behind these agents is the matter that is interesting the sponsors of the forthcoming resolution of inquiry. It is deemed not unlikely, however, that publicity would force the administration to take action as in the case of Dr. Dumba.

An investigation of the British recruiting system was conducted by the department of justice upon receipt of the following complaint:

"There is an English recruiting station in New York in an extra room of the British consulate general, room 104, 17 State street, where on the left as you enter, the English recruiting regulations are posted. The chief of the bureau is Capt. Roach, an officer of the British navy.

"The recruiting itself is conducted as follows: Roach examines the youngsters as to their age, nationality, calling, whether they have served and where. When these questions are satisfactorily answered, an appointment is made for a medical examination. If this is successfully passed, the recruit's name is entered on the recruiting book.

"On account of the many swindles to which Roach already has fallen a victim and especially in order to avoid the danger of detection, no transportation money is paid, but the recruit is given a slip of paper inscribed: 'Till's Employment Agency, 66 Greenwich street, and bearing on the back the recruit's name. He is then told to look up Till, who, by agreement with and direction of Roach, provides transportation to England or France.

"The English steamship lines concerned are under general instructions and on being given the names of the recruits are specially directed to carry the men to the continent at the English government's expense.

"An extract from the recruiting book is sent to England, the result being that immediately upon his arrival in England, the recruit is enlisted in the army.

"Two affidavits from D. Dungard one (a copy) from Edward Justice and another from R. C. Miller and the accompanying documents throw further light on the manner in which the recruiting office operates.

"A report comes from Philadelphia that the men to be enlisted are examined in the Jefferson hospital at the expense of the British consulate and that the recruits are sent on to New York after that with bounty money for further transportation."

The investigation conducted by the department of justice established the truth of the statements made in this charge.

WAR PRODUCES CRANKS WITH PLANS TO END IT

One Russian Wants to Defeat Kaiser by Prayers.

Europe's cranks, as well as Europe's soldiers and statesmen, are busy devising brief, effective and easy ways to end the war. Some of the crank's expedients are moral; many of them are material. Russia, particularly, as a land of mysticism, leads with crank notions of victory.

Most notable of these war exterminators is M. Alexi Sabatin, a distinguished land owner of Voronezk, who wants to crush Germany, Austria and Turkey by universal prayer. Sabatin is chief of a new sect, the "Molyastchyiasya," which means "the prayers." He holds that prayer is listened to in proportion to the number of men and women who pray. If 10 pray for rain and only nine pray for dry weather, the 10 will always win. He declares that if every Russian—man, woman and child—should pray for victory at the same time, there would be no doubt about the winners in the war. There are 175,000,000 Russian subjects and only about 140,000,000 German, Austrian and Turkish subjects. Considering these figures, Sabatin is convinced that the enemy would simply be nowhere.

Russia is now teeming with crank inventors and theorists who have discovered new ways to bring the war to a close. Strongest in point of numbers are the inventors of the war weapons. Gen. Polivario, the new war minister, has issued a request to inventors not to burden the ministry with any more projects for defeating the Germans.

Russia's record crank war inventor is Boris Voyevitch, of Kazan, in East Russia. In July Voyevitch invited to his house all the local military authorities to examine his new electrical means of exterminating Germans, Austrians and Turks. Voyevitch's plan was to tunnel under the enemy's lines and so connect his telegraph and telegraph wires that high currents would be sent through them, producing "lightning flashes which would obliterate whole brigades and melt batteries of the biggest guns."

Sunday School

A KING WHO PUT BUSINESS INTO RELIGION

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 7 is "Joash Repairs the Temple."—II. Kings 11:21; 12-16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

If I were czar of this western world in this present unequaled crisis in human events, there are three or four fundamental things that I would set the people to doing. Chief among these I would require that all the churches and religious societies throughout the land receive fresh attention, and that as may be necessary, they be rebuilt in their physical equipment and spiritual organization. Wherever there is a breach in the walls of the church—literally or metaphorically—it should be quickly repaired. The fashion of young King Joash, of long ago, whose experience in rebuilding the temple is today's Sunday school lesson, is a fundamental fashion to follow.

The reason is clear; such crises in a nation's life as the present are to be met, first of all, by spiritual forces. All the armies and navies that military genius could devise or command cannot safeguard a nation whose people have lost their vision and their noblest purposes. Ideals are ultimately the defense of a nation. No graver issue is before our time than that of rehabilitating in the minds of the multitudes the great old convictions and purposes which first made us strong. Nobody need lose sleep at night from fear of a hostile invasion; but there is real reason for sleepless concern over the steadily undermining of the integrities of faith and duty which may be detected in process.

The nation looks to the church for spiritual strength and for the vision that will meet the new duties of the high hour that is upon us. What help remains if, in this time of times, instead of a church with a clear, lofty, ringing message to men's souls, we have merely an agglameration of petty, contending, small-minded and sordid ecclesastical organizations, so engrossed with trofling politics and the materials needs of self-subsistence, that they are deaf and blind to the heroic summons of God and humanity?

Life Mirrors Religion.

Like every other national leader who has had wit enough to know anything about his business, Joash understood that the prosperity of Judah was bound up with the welfare and fidelity of religion. No nation ever comes to its height apart from the inspiration and support of a religious faith. Both France and Germany a year ago, were the subject of many articles concerning their religious decline. Now, in the seven-times heated furnace of war both have found their souls. Yet it is because the nations had subordinated spiritual concerns to material values that we have this world war. Life mirrors religion. When religion becomes perfunctory, mechanical or secondary, then we have such collapses of civilization as that which is today staggering humanity.

It is too much to hope that after the awful obligations which this war is creating have been laid upon the survivors, and accepted open-eyed, some nation will deliberately undertake to give religion the right of way in its life? Can we imagine a people dedicated whole-heartedly to God's highest purpose? What could not such a nation do in this re-made world! Occasionally mankind has seen what one wholly dedicated Christian could accomplish. When Dwight L. Moody was a young man he heard a speaker say, "The world is yet to see what God can do with a wholly consecrated man." Moody resolved that he would be that man. And Moody, whose bones are moldering on Little Round Top in Northfield, still lives as one of the world's greatest forces.

Making a Clean Sweep.

If anybody asks why the temple at Jerusalem so sorely needed repairing, there is one sentence in the lesson which makes answer. After the record of Joshua's loyalty to God, we read "Howbeit the high places were not taken away; the people still sacrificed in burnt incense in the high places." This is a good picture of modern life. Theoretically, we have a Christian civilization; actually, materialism, pride, arrogance, cruelty, selfishness and avarice have kept the incense burning on their high places. There is no room even in the circumambient ether for the smoke of the rival incense from the altars of Jehovah and the altars of idolatry and self-indulgence. God demands that He be God alone.

A queer notion is lodged firmly in certain pious minds that the passive virtues are all that are needed for the bringing in of the kingdom of heaven. Some folk don't want to be disagreeable even to the devil himself. They would not speak ill about even the worst foes of society. This is the more strange when we remember that if anything at all is clear in the program of God, as indicated in both the old Testament story and the New Testament Record of the life of Jesus, it is that wickedness must be overthrown. The Christian is called to be an iconoclast, an idol smasher. There are some men who are church pillars who do not weigh an ounce when it comes to driving corruption out of a community. Yet to fight evil is as surely a part of the Christian program as to proclaim the good. The high places must be overthrown if the Church is to be maintained in her integrity for the service of the world. There are a host of social ills that wil have to be remedied if we are going to meet the new day in the spirit of the kingdom of heaven.

Overloading the Preacher.

For a long time King Joash tried to have the temple repaired, but without success. He was slow in finding out the reason, which was nothing more or less than that he had followed a very modern fashion of trying to have the priests do it all. He wanted the priests to provide the money and to do the work, but that was more than even the patient preacher could stand. Not until a business system was introduced, and burdens distributed, and the lay workers called in each to do his own part, was the big job of temple restoration put through.

There are a good many objections to the present popular programme of loading all the work of a church on to the preacher. One is sufficient to point out. It does not succeed. There never was a preacher big enough to carry a whole church; and there never will be. Those congregations who are asking their ministers to be errand boy, parish visitor, property committee, financial agent, church supper organizer, delegate-to-everything, and general factotum and roustabout, are guilty of several blunders, the cardinal one being sheer stupidity. The only way a church is going to thrive is for everybody to bear his part. The minister's task ought to be to preach the gospel, instruct the people and to be a pastor of the flock. The officers of the church should have gumption enough to see that he does this without neglecting it, and that they do their own share of the work with equal fidelity. The priests fitted beautifully into Joash's scheme when Joash came to his senses, and developed a business-like scheme for the enterprise of temple repairing.

Money and Religion.

It has been said that the quickest way to dampen the enthusiasm of a prayer meeting is to talk money. Nevertheless, as of old, so today, money is needed for the work of the church. To secure it from proper motives and in adequate amount, is one of the greatest single difficulties of organized religion. Somehow, the church has not as keen a financial sense as she had in the days of Joash. There is more pettiness exhibited in the financial aspect of religion than in any other manifestation of Christianity — and that is saying a good deal.

Anybody who has ever sat on a church board has witnessed the strange phenomenon of business men, who are accustomed to doing practical things in a practical way, and to conducting large enterprises in a broad spirit, going about church matters with an entirely new state of mind, which is chiefly characterized by its smallness. Who can explain why it is that when business men go at the financial side of the church their ideas immediately become peanut size? Men who pay generously in the chamber of commerce, or in their social clubs, count pennies when it comes to the church.

There is many a man with an income of thousands of dollars a year who is a total stranger to the experience of giving as much as one hundred dollars in a single year to the church. A whole crowd of epigrams and stories have arisen, concerning this well known condition. One is "Some men give according to their means, and others according to their meanness." "Some Christians are so stingy that when the minister gives out 'Old Hundred' they start to sing 'Ninety and Nine' in order to get one per cent off."

If a Christian has not religion enough to give generously, proportionately and systematically to the church, he has surely not religion enough to take him to heaven, or to any other Christian goal. The first evidence of a revival in religion in many a church would be an increase in the pastor's salary, and the repairing of the church. I have observed in heathen lands that at the entrance to the temples there is a large chest—Joash fashion—for the receipt of offerings. The first act of worship in heathendom is to make a gift.

Now, as of old, the grave problem is one of puting the church into fit condition on her material side, and in her spiritual strength, to meet the crisis that is now upon the world.

DIPLOMACY!

—From Chicago Evening Post.

WAR NOT BEEN HEARD OF IN SOME PLACES

People of South Atlantic Island Without News.

Incredible though it may seem, there are places which have not yet heard that nearly all Europe is at war. Tristan da Cunha, the lonely South Atlantic Island, says the secretary to the postmaster general of Great Britain, has not received a mail since the outbreak of war.

Tristan da Cumba is entirely dependent on chance communication from the cape, 1,500 miles away. Sometimes it is a year or more without its people hearing from the outside world. It is a British possession, and its people, numbering about 80, all Church of England, are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors. They are of mixed origin—English, Scotch, Irish, American, Dutch, Italian, Asiatic and negro. There is not one "enemy alien."

Another place that has probably not yet heard of the war is Yquitos, in Eastern Peru. Yquitos has perhaps the most romantic mail service in the world. Its letters are taken by British mail steamer up the Amazon to Manaos, and thence right across South America up the mighty river in a river steamer. It is only a few hundred miles from Lima, the Pacific capital of Peru, but the wall of the Andes is an almost impassable barrier. The "quick" route, therefore, from Yquitos to Lima is all the thousands of miles down the Amazon and across the Atlantic and then "via Liverpool!"

NEW TELEPHONE RECEIVERS

Latest Attachment Different; It is Placed Within Ear.

The latest thing in telephone receivers is one that is no larger than an inch of lead pencil, and is placed in the ear instead of being held against it. The electromagnet and diaphragm of the ordinary receiver are eliminated and are replaced by a very fine platinum wire housed within a small cover which is pierced by a minute opening.

As the currents pass through the wire they cause small increases and decreases of heat, and the resulting expansions and contractions of the surrounding air are transformed into sound. The sounds produced by this receiver are not so loud as those produced by the ordinary receiver, but have the advantage of being pure in tone and are sufficiently loud for all practical purposes when the receiver is placed in the car.

During the year ending last July 808 persons in the United Kingdom were senteneed to penal servitude, against 881 in the previous year.

HOW LOVE LAUGHS AT WAR

London, Oct. 26.—A newspaper edited and published by the British soldiers in the trenches has the following society note concerning the recent wedding of a young officer:

"Twenty-four hours after the ceremony the bridegroom left for Boulogne by the famous '1 o'clock special' from Victoria station, and before midnight he was cosily installed in the 'Carlton' dug-out, pelted with something far hotter than confetti or old shoes. His bride went back to her mother's and dreamed of the time when he'd come again—unannounced as good fortune is, and equally hard to recognize.

"We're eating her cake here, and wearing the mufflers her bridesmaids gave us. Meanwhile the colonel is writing a letter of thanks and promising to keep an eye upon young D—— for a day or two, until his head comes down out of the clouds, and the sniper becomes a real institution to him again."

Weddings in a hurry are now the fashion in Britain and honeymoons, far from being a real "moon" in length, are often not even a day. Better be a wife for five minutes, one bride is quoted as saying, than an old maid all your life. Another woman was heard to remark: "Thank God, he was my husband for a fortnight before he was shot. Now he can claim me in heaven."

The other day a Glasgow man received a summons on an hour's notice to attend the wedding of one of his soldier friends. The intrepid son of Mars had arrived unexpectedly and astonished his own particular corner of the world by announcing that he intended to be wedded and away in 36 hours. The best man was afterward heard to assert that the excitement of arranging and carrying through ceremonies at the registrar's, before the sheriff and in church, in addition to the lunch, the speeches, a subsequent visit to a theatre, and a send-off at the station, all within the time limit, had made a confirmed bachelor of him.

A bluejacket on one of the Harwich destroyers made a strong bid for the matrimonial speed record. He could only get two hours' leave of absence from his ship, but he used it well. His fiancee and friends met him directly he reacned the shore, and they drove in a motor car to Ramsey church, a good three miles. There the wedding was performed and the newly married couple drove back to Harwich to have a "top speed" wedding breakfast.

The witty Lady Randolph Churchill says the nearest approach she knows to a marriage made in heaven was the case of the aviator who flew over from Dunkirk recently, married his bride, and then flew back again.

Romance surrounds almost all the war weddings. The story of how a farmer's son, Sergeant Crees, of the North Somerset Yeomandry, wooed and won a peer's niece for a bride, reads more like a figment of the novelist's brain than an actual occurrence.

The gallant sergeant came scathless through a lot of the stiffest fighting, but the day arrived when he found himself among the "casualties," in Rouen hospital. Thence he was invalided home and sent to the V. A. D. hospital at Oakley Manor, Shrewsbury. The sister second in command here was Miss Jackson, who belongs to a wealthy Shropshire family, and whose father fought and died for his country in the South African war. Lord Hatherton, of Teddesley Park, Staffordshire, is her uncle, and she has no end of aristocratic relations, all of which, however, did not prevent her devoting herself to nursing the wounded soldiers. Thanks to her care and devotion, Sergeant Crees recovered from a serious operation, and a warm attachment sprang up between nurse and patient, which led to their engagement and ultimate marriage.

Two members of the medical profession were recently made as one on the high seas. They were Dr. Percy Wallace, (first British field hospital to Serbia) and Miss Dora Woolcock, of the wounded allies first field unit to Montenegro. It was when they arrived at Salonika that Dr. Wallace and Miss Woolcock decided to marry. She was bound for Montenegro, he for Serbia. They found that the wedding could only be performed after a three weeks' residence, unless the marriage could take place in a British ship outside the three-mile limit. Accordingly, a ship was chartered, and three miles from land the marriage service was read by the vicar of Buxton. Claude Askew, the novelist, gave the bride away.

VARIETIES

According to Indian mythology, the earth is supported by eight white elephants.

At one time in England people were prohibited by law from making hats of anything except beaver.

According to palmists, short hands denote impulsive judgment without analysis, while long hands denote capacity for detail.

Moonshining is being carried on in Russia since vodka was suppressed. The illicit stills use shellac, from which alcohol is distilled.

Scientists have determined the cause of humpback deformity, and predict the humpback will be a curiosity a hundred years from now.

The Chinese now must doff their hats when meeting friends. The government has adopted western ideas in enforcing its new customs.

Recently compiled official statistics show that Ireland's decline in population has been arrested and that illiteracy is rapidly dying out.

An Arizona scientist has demonstrated that dates can be ripened in an incubator to a perfection that rivals the best African fruit.

There are twice as many people in the United States as there were in 1880, and three times as many as at the outbreak of the Civil war.

Japanese sugar cane makes excellent sugar, and is also of great value for feeding stock. Twenty-seven tons of this can be raised on one acre.

Bridal, as meaning a feast to celebrate a wedding, is really "bride ale," "ale" being the terms formerly used to indicate a festival in England.

In the Scottish Highlands in olden times a burning wooden cross was carried blazing to and fro among the clansmen, to rouse them to battle.

Forty varieties of alfalfa are being tried in Florida. One scientist promises alfalfa adapted to every climate from the equator to the arctic circle.

During the ten-year period ending 1909, on all the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland only one passenger was killed for every 72,000,000 carried.

The first farm paper was printed in England in 1681 and dignified itself with the title Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade.

Birds have an extra eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball to protect it from the strong sun, while the proper eyelid remains open, enabling them to see.

Previous war horrors pale before the word that plum pudding is to be scarce. Twelve thousand tons of raisins are being held at Smyrna by the French blockade.

That the Marshall Field estate amounts to $100,000,000 and includes among its assets one-twenty-fifth of the city of Chicago has recently been brought to light.

The weighing machine used in the laboratory of the bureau of standards in Washington is said to be the most accurate in the world. It will weigh the wing of a fly.

British eyesight tests require men to distinguish colored lights, the size of a pinhead, twelve feet away before they are licensed to pilot mail steamers on the Atlantic.

Marriages gained 33 per cent last year, in Ireland over the year before this with the falling off in emigration leads England to believe the Emerald Isle is "coming back."

"Sweating coins" is the practice of shaking gold coins in a bag until some part of the metal is worn off. In this way a considerable amount of gold dust can be collected.

The growth of the fingernail is an inch and a half a year; they grow more quickly in summer than in winter; the middle grows the fastest and the thumb the slowest.

The health department of New York city has required druggists to discard medicines which are labeled "sure cures." These concoctions must now be described as "remedies."

Electrically speaking, the average man each day dissipates about two and one-half kilowatt hours of energy in motion, muscular action, muscular exertion and heat radiation.

Young men and women of the Azores are looking toward the United States for their university training and are anxious to know costs and possibilities of earning their living here.

Canopus, the greatest star known, with a luminosity 47,000 times that of the sun, is visible from the northern hemisphere. An English astronomer believes it to be the center of the universe.

For many years thrown into the sea as worthless, a low grade Cuban molasses is being exported to the United States in increasing quantities for use in road building, distilling and other purposes.

A bar of iron worth $5, worked into horseshoes, is worth $10; made into needles, is worth $350; made into penknife blades, is worth $3,285, and made into balance springs of watches, is worth $250,000.

Simon Dana, Maine Indian, says he has eight porcupines trained to shoot their quills into a tub on his premises each morning. It must be so, for Dana can exhibit the quills. He sells them for toothpicks.

Australian bower birds construct galleries under hanging branches which they adorn with highly-colored feathers, rags, shells, bones, etc. These bowers are used for mating in the breeding season.

The number of sheep estimated to have been shorn last season in Australia and New Zealand was 109,682,264, which produced seven pounds and two ounces each head, including lambs, against seven pounds for the previous season.

The change of a generation in human nature is infinitesimal and therefore. Now it is the bright red automobile, second-handed, for which Indians are trading away their valuable lands; nothing but a twentieth century bead.

Three hundred years ago in England glass windows, which were only to be found in the houses of the wealthy, were regarded as so precious that when people left their houses for a time they used to take the windows out and put them away.

The chemical engineer of the United States bureau of mines has discovered a new method for producing gasoline. He has also found a way to manufacture toluol and benzol from petroleum. These last-named products are used in making smokeless powder.

In Amsterdam there is being constructed a floating theatre which will accommodate 2,300 persons, and which will have a restaurant and bar. The theatre is to be towed up the Rhine and will give performances of Italian opera in 85 river towns.

The sun valve, invented by Gustaf Dalen, of Stockholm, will be used in connection with the lights on the Panama canal. The sun both lights and extinguishes the light. The inventor of the sun valve recently received the Nobel prize for this clever device.

The PEACE PAGE

SALAD DAYS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Shakespeare speaks of "my salad days, when I was green of judgment, cool of blood," and the expression has come to describe the days of green

Boys and girls go through this green stage, with long hands and feet, and awful self consciousness. They get excited up when they want to talk to strangers, they wish the floor would open and swallow them. Ease of manner is worth striving for and self-forgetfulness is the best road to it. Manners are not to be underestimated, for good manners help in the home, business and in society.

The fact that Frenchmen have the most cultivated manners of any European nation, does not kep them from being courageous fighters.

To avoid the terrors which the young have during their salad days, the mother should begin training in manners while her child is very young.

I was delighted yesterday with the politeness of a four-year-old girl at dinner table. I passed her the bread and she smiled at me pleasantly and said "thank you." To look at the person from whom you accept a favor, as you accept and express thanks is a small elegance of life that many teachers of manners overlook.

On the school grounds last week I observed a small boy, who at recess in the morning had fought a lad somewhat larger than himself. As he left school at four o'clock, he raised his hat to his teacher, who was standing in the door. He was running to join his friends, when he jostled two little girls. Again the cap came off, and he said: "I beg your pardon," just pausing long enough to be polite.

I knew his mother, and that evening I congratulated her on the good behavior of her son. She said: "It is easy enough to teach children good manners, if you start early. Mine have absorbed them from babyhood.

"When I gave Tom his first little hat, I taught him to raise it. It is as much a part of his duty abroad, as hanging it on its peg is at home.

"I begin my teaching by playing a game. We have a play called lady and gentleman. I walk along the garden path, Tom meets me, raises his hat, smiles and says 'Good morning, Mrs. Brown.' A child can be taught much through the medium of play.

"Tom stands till older women or girls are seated, and he does not rush into his chair at the table till I am down."

"The hardest thing children have to learn is not to interrupt when their elders are speaking. Tom interrupted me one day and I said, 'Wait till I have finished speaking.'

"But you never finish," said he, with truth, so occasionally I pause to let my child develop a little social personality in the presence of our friends.

"Children like to feel responsibility, and to be treated as grown-ups. I say to my little boys, 'Men never tease or strike little girls,' rather than little boys never do.

"I watch my own manners, even to the two-year-old baby, saying please and thank you, so that he may learn politeness with the language."

This is all a preparation for the awkward or salad days, which bring troubles enough without a handicap of bad manners.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

RIGHT FOR HIM

The best little prayer I know of that I would say over and over, no matter where you are or what you are doing is "Lord help me to live so he that I want to be good to me."

Just a few words of my own experience. I was older than you are now when I was married. My youth told me of hard work, jealousy and extremes of temper, but I had my eyes, one of which was that if a man would make as many excuses and overlook as many faults in her mind as she would if he were her mind only son there wouldn't be so many unhappy marriages.

I married a man that I was told was mean, and so stingy would starve a family. Now he seldom has a high temper, but he don't do it before me. I have been sick and he has been so kind and gentle. If I had started out to nag at him and make much of all his faults, would have been easy to have driven him to drinking and possibly being quite brutal. A woman can aggravate a man so by even a look or motion that it isn't always easy to keep from flying off when we feel mean, but dear boys, and God can and will help us.—P. T.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Although much has been said in the Cozy Corner for and against woman suffrage still there is more which must be said.

As I write memory presents a picture that tells where I cast my first ballot, also nineteen women who were interested in all that fosters the betterment of humanity. These women decided that the schoolhouse in that little western town was badly in need of repairs. The teachers were laboring under the difficulty of a very scanty supply of school apparatus and school room furnishings.

This state of affairs was the result of one man's labor to save the township expense. He had dominated the school board through several terms of office and was again a candidate for re-election, but it only required nineteen women to turn the scales and two ladies were elected thereby defeating the other candidates in the field. The much needed repairs immediately followed. A new roof was made to replace the old dipalidated one, paint was applied to the dingy inside walls and seats which had severd grandfathers of some of the pupils were changed that the pupils might sit erect while working at desks without incurring curvature of the spine as well as a horrible dislike for school. All this and more was the beginning of a new epoch for that town. I do not say it was all because of the two women school directors; two of the right kind of men could have done as much but I do say that the progressive movements was due to the nineteen women who interested themselves in the election and rescued the public from the tyranny of one man, the principal factor in depriving the pupils and teachers of health and comfort and in limiting the education of the rising generation.

I remember distinctly the respectful attitude shown the ladies by the men at the polls as each woman filed in to cast her ballot and I am sure I conducted myself with as much dignity as I did in the schoolroom the following day. No liquor was in evidence and as for filthy talk, I heard none.

There are those not meddlesome, not gossiping, but well-meaning women who are not interested further than the limits of their own dooryard fence, and the welfare of themselves, their husbands and their own children. Should we be altogether so self-centered and selfish as that? Who would see a ragged neighbor child starve? Should we put our own boy through college and not lift one little finger to help keep the neighbor boy out of a drunkard's grave? Should we shirk all responsibility of doing good outside the immediate members of our own family circle or should we try to alleviate the burdens of those less fortunate than we? Should we not wish good influences to pervade the darkest corners possible? Should we not wish our neighbor's child to grow up under as pure, as noble, as righteous influences as we wish for our own? Of course we want pure, noble, righteous laws for our own children. Can any but good, clean, honest men make such laws? Do you not like to see such men occupy the position which is sure to shed its influence over your boy or mine? Had I the right to vote here in New York state, I should feel it a religious duty to help place, clean moral men of character in office, and I should feel the sin of omission to be vastly great in comparison with the sin of commission.

Should any lingering doubts underlie some one's wavering convictions, that undecided one need only to probe deep into a study of present day conditions in Norway, where it is said women have had the right to vote for more than a thousand years. In my immediate vicinity the men of education, the "well-read" men, the men of unselfish aims and ambitions, the most highly respected of men are in favor of woman suffrage.

Social Observer, you advanced some very sensible opinions. Why do you not write again?—Golden Rod of New York.

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE

Every time I see a letter from a suffragette, that old theory is harped that if a woman has to pay taxes why not have a vote, and it has been worn threadbare. Just stop and sum up how many women are property holders and pay taxes. Is it possible that they are the only one who believe in suffrage? They must think it a privilege to pay taxes. The men do not think so.

It is a strange thing to me that the women have the privilege of associating with the men every day in the year with the exception of spring and fall election, and the suffragette can't stand it to leave the men by themselves perhaps two days in the year without their wanting to interfere.

Men chasers, ministers and many good thinking people condemn the public dance because you have to associate with people of all classes, and some of no class and no ideals in life, who merely exist. You find the same element at the polls when you go to vote. Many a suffragette has said that hundreds of men do not know enough to vote intelligently, and at the polls you have to associate with this class. Also there is a perfect fog of tobacco smoke from the men who do not know enough to vote.

When we come to consider the rights of property, a man with property can marry a poor girl and the minute they are made husband and wife, she owns a share in his real estate. He is compelled to clothe her and provide suitable food and shelter, and medical aid. If the man runs away, the law takes hold of him and brings him back. On the other hand, if the wife gets dissatisfied with him, all she has to say is "extreme cruelty," and she gets a divorce and he is forced to pay alimony. If a rich woman marries a poor man, she can turn him into the street and there is no law to make her provide for him.

Do women have their rights and where are they wronged? When a married woman wants suffrage, it is a sly way of saying she is dissatisfied with her husband, with her home and with her surroundings. Yellow Rose said "what is voting anyway? It is simply electing the right man for the right office." That is what we men have been trying to do as far back as I can remember, and I doubt if the women could do any better. I think the suffragettes can see that their offered assistance was not wanted by the late elections.

The red nosed men that called them old hens, and the woman that sneered I don't wonder they were disgusted when viewing those objects of pity racing up the street soliciting votes, friendship and sympathy.—Temperance Jack, Mich.

AT THE POLLS

Some one said in replying to a statement concerning the time it would take for the women to go to the polls to vote, that it would take no longer than it would to go to the county seat to pay their taxes. If that was all the time there was to it, true that would not be very much. But if the women are tormented by candidates as the men are, and called out to one side to hear a catalog of promises and hot air, and perhaps with a youngster in her arms or hanging to her dress tail and the husband coming in for dinner and nothing doing, he might open the Bible and read Titus 2:5, Ephesians 5:22, I Timothy 5:14-15. If women will assume the right of suffrage, will she share men's responsibility?

In many cases if the wife wished to vote differently from her husband, she would have to keep it to herself, tell a fib or have a quarrel. Going to the polls to vote and mixing in politics, tends very much to sex familiarity as it is many times at women's clubs where the men are admitted, especially at banquets. One can't tell who John's wife is or who Mary's husband is.—A. P., Ohio.

How to Buy Silk Stockings Cheaply and Keep Them Good

Silk stockings are not the luxury they are often supposed to be. If they are cared for properly they will last a long time. Their comfort and beauty is, of course, known to all. And dressing demands silk hose.

Make it a rule to wash them yourself and watch for the little holes that vigilance. Make frequent changes. A clean pair should be worn once a day.

Dust and perspiration are the two worst enemies of silk stockings. Leaving a soiled pair in the clothes basket for a week, instead of washing them the day they are worn, is sure to hasten the day of their disintegration.

In washing them select a good white soap. Make some suds in tepid water and shake them gently in the suds. Never rub soap directly on the stockings. Rinse thoroughly by pressing between the hands, and then in a soft towel to get out as much of the water as possible. Never wring them. Hang up on a line in the house by putting the foot over the line. Never dry them from the tops. Do not dry the stockings dried in the sun seen in a strong light, but have them hung in the shade. Now you may buy silk hose at the lowest prices ever known if you buy them through the Toledo Weekly Blade's own shopping bureau. You can get absolutely pure silk hose for 89 cents a pair postpaid. The wearing qualities are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be better than those of any hose selling at $1.50 per pair.

This stocking is made with a double reinforced heel, high spliced and indestructible toe, a leg of pure thread silk, and a garter top shaped so that it fits snugly without binding. Another advantage is what the makers call a "ravel" cord at the top. This prevents "running" of threads from the top of the stocking.

You may have these stockings in any size. Send for some now at once. 89 cents a pair—address the Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

Latest Mode an Adoption From Land of Cannibals

It is a bit difficult to believe that women of civilized America would affect the styles of the African chieftans, but one glance at the young woman in the accompanying picture will demonstrate that she has gone the King of the Cannibals one better.

There was a time when the enterprising if quacking missionary diverted the thoughts of the black skinned cannibal from missionary stew by the gift of a high silk hat. The "stovepipe" was promptly decorated by the addition of plumage, just as this latest chapeau is decorated.

Dropping the eyes from the head to the feet, we are met with a vision of anklets. The African wears his of metal or bone, but milady wears hers of fur. So also are the bracelets and the neck band.

The African left his legs bare, but milady covers hers, in this instance with a corded and buttoned legging.

Our Correspondents

D. J. Mc. of West Virginia wants to thank Beverly of Ohio for the stand he takes on spying.

L. F. of New York says we are to be congratulated for the progress of the Peace Page. He says it is far superior to any other page of like nature in the country and thanks us for the pleasure he has derived from it.

F. B. C. of Missouri says he has always loved the Blade and that he likes it now more than ever. According to him it is all interesting and the continued stories are superior to any he has read.

E. P. of Ohio says he has just finished reading some of the best letters he has ever read in the paper on the Peace Page.

Gilbert Jenkins of New York voted for equal suffrage this fall. All questions of right or wrong are controlled more or less by the ballot.

H. C., W. Va., says that he thinks the worst mistake ever made in this country is the attempt to have woman suffrage. He gives Heartsease a word of praise, but can't agree with Belle of Egypt. He says that we have the best government ever set up on earth.

Clara Crawford, 70 years old on November 29, needs a cheering up shower from all the members of our cheerful family So writes her friend, M. M. of Hartford.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Fluffy Corn Starch Blanc Mange.

Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Mix together three almost level tablespoonfuls of corn starch, three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix to a cream with cold milk, turn quickly into the hot milk and stir until smoothly thickened. Cover and cook for 45 minutes. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff, dry froth. Turn into the corn starch, stir and mix lightly for three minutes, add any desired flavoring and take from the fire. Turn into wetted molds and set aside until cold, then turn out and serve with custard sauce or cream and sugar. This dessert may be varied by adding the yolks of eggs three minutes before stirring in the beaten whites.

Tomato Mincemeat.

Four quarts of green tomatoes, chopped fine, drain off liquor and add same amount of water, cook until tender, drain again. Add five quarts of apples chopped fine, five cups brown sugar, three pints of vinegar, one pint of any desired kind of fruit juice, one pint of boiled cider, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, salt, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, boil two hours; seal in glass jars.—Mrs. C. G., Washington.

Junket.

Allow one junket tablet to a quart of milk. Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a few spoonfuls of the measured milk in a saucepan and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, then add the remainder of the milk and heat barely blood warm. Take from the fire, add any desired flavoring and the junket tablet, which has been crushed with a spoon and dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Pour instantly into cups or a serving dish and let stand undisturbed for half an hour in the warm kitchen. When firmly set, carefully transfer to the ice box and serve very cold with cream.

English Beef Soup.

Take about three pounds of uncooked beef bones; if from the leg have them sawed into short lengths. Add one pound of lean beef; cut in half a dozen pieces. Cover with cold water and simmer for two hours; then add one sliced onion, one carrot coarsely chopped, a stalk of celery and one bay leaf. Simmer for another hour, strain and set aside until cold. Remove the fat. Cut the meat into half-inch dice. Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan; add three tablespoonfuls of flour and brown again. Stir in the soup. When smooth and boiling add one tespoonful of caramel, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one cupful of canned tomato pulp cut fine, the meat, salt and pepper to taste. Boil up once and it is ready to serve.

THE LUXURY OF COWARDICE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

A group of women were discussing divorce the other night as they sat together at the close of a pleasant dinner. It is a gruesome subject, I'll admit, but as one in every eight couples are at present divorced, and if the present rate holds, it will be one in every two couple inside of ten years it seems a vital topic.

As usual, the discussion was divided between for and against, and all the old arguments brought up and rehashed with the usual effect. One new phase of the subject presented itself to me. The utter lack of the average woman to sympathize with or understand her husband's business worries.

Women are advised to inform themselves on the financial affairs of their husbands. When a man fails in business, if he had had an extravagant wife, she is blamed for his downfall. Perhaps it is her fault, perhaps not. He may never have had the courage to tell an attractive woman who wore fine clothes with an air, and presided agreeably at expensive dinners, that they could not afford it.

If he did, and she still persisted in extravagance, it was because she had not the courage to retrench in the presence of her fair weather friends. The luxury of cowardice enfeebled them both.

I know an excellent woman who has a reputation in her community for being a model wife and mother, but she has one grevious limitation. She is a business pessimist. Her husband is a venturesome man in business, and being a conscientious husband, he feels that he ought to share business confidences with his wife. He comes home, full of plans for a big deal, lays every detail faithfully and painstakingly before his wife and outlines to her honestly the chances against success, as well as those for it.

When he has finished she remarks: "Dear me, I guess we'll lose everything, won't we?" or, "If it does fail, we'll be poorer than we are now won't we?" "I wish we knew how it was coming out," and so on, until the hopeful husband is reduced to a rag of despondency, and spends a sleepless night in useless work. His wife has indulged herself in the luxury of cowardice. It is this lack of response in some perfectly exemplary women that drives men to confide in their stenographers or the business women who have learned to walk up, clear-eyed, to the best view of a situation, that is helped to success by rational optimism.

Such women cheer and give courage, and a man goes forth better equipped for successful battle with conflicting conditions. This is usually the hold that women get on married men. It is commonly known as sympathy, though sin is at the root of it.

Wives should forestall it all they can by a cordial and hopeful reception of business plans, and by inviting the financial confidences of the husband.

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save $2 by Making It at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of plain syrup. A pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50—a clear saving of nearly $2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A DEFENSE

I am coming once more to defend the dance and myself as well from the unfair criticism that is being made. I notice in one of the letters of a good brother from Texas that he has made the comparison of dancing and swearing, and has really intimated that dancing was the more sinful of these two apparent evils. I have thought this over seriously and have come to the conclusion that I would rather be an outcast on the day of judgment from the sin of dancing (if it is a sin as some of our good people seem to think) than for the sin of taking the good God's name in vain and using it as an expression for our wrath.

Then again I notice another paragraph from one who signs himself as "A Leader of Boys" and who has made the assertion that all the places of this form of amusement are on the same basis. I know nothing of the places of which he speaks, viz., the dance hall and barroon combined, and am very sure that cultured, refined people do not frequent or tolerate such places. I have yet to meet the well raised young woman who would lower herself to dance with a man who was intoxicated, and really believe that any of the mothers who read this letter will say in their own minds that their daughter would never do such a thing.

One sister has given us a story of how a girl went into a ballroom and came out blemished. This opens another topic for discussion and it is simply this: There is no greater wrong in the world than to spread a story of some one's downfall simply in order to have something to say. I consider it a far greater wrong for a number of women to sit on the front porches of their homes and as people go by say: "Oh say, did you hear what they are telling about her?" and then go on and relate a big tale of woe about this poor passerby, and possibly add something to it here and something to it there in order to make it more harrowing, and then have this good "Christian" neighbor possibly stop and tell someone else on her way home all about it and have idle gossip spread in this manner.

Where and what is our idea of Christian charity and godliness? We must remember that when we are discussing any one's character that we are treading on sacred ground. So let us "judge not for as ye judge so shall ye be judged by" that also."—Stenographer of Illinois.

CLEAN POLITICS

Yellow Rose of Ohio, your argument is sound, and votes cast by such clean thinking women can not help but make conditions better in any state. The arguments against equal suffrage are all lame, just as if voting would hinder a woman from having a good influence over her sons and daughters. If politics are so corrupt, which make the laws that govern men, women, and children, that they would corrupt a pure woman to vote, surely there must be something done.

These pure mothers must take the burden of cleaning up things on themselves by demanding a voice in making laws. The white slave trade and liquor traffic are two evils that must be stamped out if we wish our boys and girls to be safe. I am a mother of two boys and a girl, whom I am trying to rear in the fear and admonition of the Lord.

I don't want the dance hall, theatre and immoral picture shows to claim them for brotheis and saloons. Mothers, we must know what our children are doing and what their companions are. When we become careless about these matters our children are in danger. I have seen a great deal of harm come of dancing and card playing.

B. E. has my sympathy. I trust things will brighten with her. Let us hear from her again.—M. C., Penn.

DON'T BEGIN

I wish to give the boys a few lines of advice, which I clipped from a newspaper. Here it is:

"We have read somewhere that the cost of stopping a railroad train had been closely figured out, and that it was much greater than the expense of running a train several miles. We do not know which is the harder to stop, a train or a habit, but are inclined to think the latter. We have never tried stopping a train. If trains are as hard to stop as some habits, few would ever be started, no one would dare ride on them."

Boys, never start a thing you are not sure to stop. Never start a habit you think you may want to stop. It saves a great deal of trouble not to start it.

Republican Bachelor, Tenn., I enjoyed your letter very much. Won't you please write again?—Dixie West.

GOOD PICTURES

I am a farmer of Indiana, who thinks there is no harm in a good moving picture show. The brewers are fighting the moving pictures just because they are hurting their business.

I think national prohibition is the only way to get rid of the saloons. Statewide prohibition is allright, but it don't go far enough. When we wiped negro slavery out of the United States we went at it as a nation and did not let the states decide it one at a time. The fight against alcohol must be fought the same way for it is a national issue.

I do not approve of dancing, because I think that so many girls start the downward road in the dance hall. I know of a hall in the town close to where I live and there was a saloon not ten rods from it until the town was voted dry last spring.

I have been a reader of the Peace Page for a long time. I wonder why more do not write from Indiana. I like the letters of Republican Bachelor and Texas Bachelor. I wish they would write oftener.—Laddie, Ind.

We hope to hear from you the promised description. More Indiana letters, please.—M. H.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Camping.

Our folks and the family went camping for a week. Uncle went in his runabout, Tin Lizzie. We had a grand time. We had a camera and took pictures. There were house boats all along the river. We took music and games to play at night in camp. I am against liquor, the traffic also. If it were not for liquor, there would be happier homes.—Fern Fuquay, New burg, Indiana.

More Danger.

I am a boy living on a farm among the hills of the little mountain state. I enjoy the Peace Page letters. I agree with Moonlight Reverie. I think if women vote to make the laws of our country and hold important places in office, let them stand in readiness also to help defend the country.

Forget-me-not of Ohio, do you realize that there is more danger from the movies than good? Why does the young boy like an outlaw scene more than others? You see it creates a desire to try some of these things. I do agree with you on the liquor subject. I think that there is nothing that disgraces our country more than the saloons and dance halls. They are links of the same chain.

I am proud that my home state has sent it to the bad. I spent last winter in Florida. It was a wet state, but during my seven-month stay I saw one drunken man.

Forget-me-not, try Bunny's plan. I think that you will find pleasure in good books and outdoor sports.

Hilda and Charlotta, I admire your visiting old scenes of the war. I visited at St. Augustine the old Fort Marion, which was built by the Spanish and Indian slaves. It covers five acres. My age is 20 next January 15. Why is my twin?—W. E. F., West Virginia.

I am twelve years old and in the fifth grade. My mother has been dead ten years. I stay with my uncle Madison and Aunt Martha Richardson, at Yorkshire, Ohio.

I think Yorkshire is a nice town. My hobbies are crocheting and reading. My uncle has an automobile and we take a good many trips.

I like to go to school and like my teacher. We have a little dog named Pansy. I was at the Richardson reunion and know Ida May Richardson, of Tazewell, Tenn., who wrote a letter.—Margaret Marie Ward, Yorkshire, Ohio.

Mother of States.

I never have seen any letters from Russell county. It is located in the southwestern part of "Old Virginia" If any children ought to be proud of their state, I think we Virginians should, because she is the mother of all states and is one of the most productive of states in the Union and has much beautiful scenery.

I am in the seventh grade at school. I attend the Honaker high school. It has two large brick buildings, one in which over four hundred boys and girls stay. The other is where we have our entertainments, music and society halls. We have two societies; the girls call themselves "Utopian Literary Society," of which I am a member. The boys are called the "Stuart Literary Society."

Indeed, I do not believe in women holding offfce or voting. I think we women have our hands full at home attending to our own work. At least mother and I have.

Some day the women of the United States might have to hold office so wait until our time comes.—Lenora Boyd.

SHORT AND SWEET

Chloie Carter, Elk View, W. Va., 17, cards, please. t

Myra Mayo, Oct. 6, Sweetwater, Tenn., has a deskmate whose birthday is the 10th and the teacher's is the 8th. They all have a good time at outdoor games and nutting.

Myrtle Shaffer, Rowlesburg, W. Va., 17.

Goldie Fetters, Elkhart, Sept. 20, agrees with L. B. and Texas Bach.

Carrie Mae Thurston, 14, Dec. 21, Sweetwater, Tenn., likes to play baseball, two-eyed cat and base. What do you like to play?

Dicey Carr, Burns City, Ind., 17, Lola Utterback, same address, enjoyed cards.

Maude Hosom, Beckett, O., likes moving pictures and to ride horseback. Maud's grandfather was a soldier.

Jennet Hill, 12, Sharpsburg, Ohio, Mabel Embree, 10, Bessie Hill, 9, and Merle Vandyke, 13, all of Sharpsburg, would enjoy cards.

Hettie Trinett, Blauer Creek, N. C., lives in the lovely North Carolina mountains. She urges all our boys and girls to go to school all they can, as they will some day regret neglected opportunities.

Arda M. Cobb, of Higby, W. Va., one of our afflicted members, passed away September 3.

Burnette Warren, 14, Nov. 6, Candler, N. C., loves the Page and the birds.

POETS' CORNER

CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE

Frederick Whittaker.

Dead! Is it possible? He, the bold rider,
Custer, our hero, the first in the fight,
Charming the bullets of yore to fly wider,
Far from our battle-king's ringlets of light!
Dead, our young chieftain, and dead, all forsaken!
No one to tell us the way of his fall!
Slain in the desert, and never to waken,
Never, not even to victory's call.

Proud for his fame that last day that he met them!
All the night long he had been on their track,
Scorning their traps and the men that had set them,
Wild for a charge that should never give back.
There on the hill-top he halted and saw them—
Lodges all loosened and ready to fly;
Hurrying scouts with the tidings to awe them,
Told of his coming before he was nigh.

All the wide valley was full of their forces,
Gathered to cover the lodges' retreat!
Warriors running in haste to their horses,
Thousands of enemies close to his feet!
Down in the valleys the ages had hollowed,
There lay the Sitting Bull's camp for a prey!
Numbers! What recked he? What recked those who followed—
Men who had fought ten to one ere that day?

Out swept the squadrons, the fated three hundred,
Into the battle-line steady and full!
Then down the hillside exultingly thundered,
Wild Ogalallah, Arapahoe, Cheyenne,
Wild Horse's braves and the rest of their crew,
Shrunk from that charge like a herd from a lion—
Then closed around, the grim horde of wild Sioux!

Right to their center he charged, and then facing—
Hark to those yells; and around them. Oh, see!
Over the hilltops the Indians come racing,
Coming as fast as the waves of the sea!
Red was the circle of fire about them;
No hope of victory, no ray of light
Shot through that terrible black cloud without them,
Brooding in death over Custer's last fight.

Then, did he blanch? Did he die like a craven,
Begging those torturing fiends for his life?
Was there a soldier who carried the Seven
Flinched like a coward or fled from the strife?
No, by the blood of our Custer, no quailing!
There in the midst of the Indians they close,
Hemmed in by thousands, but ever assailing,
Fighting like tigers, all bayed amid foes!

Thicker and thicker the bullets came singing;
Down go the horses and riders and all;
Swiftly the warriors round them were ringing,
Circling like buzzards awaiting their fall.
See the wild steeds of the mountain and prairie,
Savage eyes gleaming from forests of mane;
Quivering lances with pennons so airy;
War painted warriors charging amain.

Backward, again and again, they were driven,
Shrinking to close with the lost little band;
Never a cap that had worn the bright Seven
Bowed till its wearer was dead on the strand.
Closer and closer the death circle growing,
Even the leader's voice, clarion-clear,
Rang out his words of encouragement glowing,
"We can die but once, boys—we'll sell our lives dear!"

Dearly they sold them like Berserkers, raging,
Facing the death that encircled them round;
Death's bitter pangs by their vengeance assuaging,
Marking their track by their dead on the ground.
Comrades, our children shall yet tell their story—
Custer's last charge on the old Sitting Bull;
And ages shall swear that the cup of his glory
Needed but that death to render it full.

PARODY OF RAIN UPON THE ROOF

By Robert J. Burdette.

When the angry passions gathering
On my mother's face I see;
And she takes me in the bedroom,
Gently lays me on her knee;
Then I know that I will catch it,
And my flesh in fancy itches,
As I listen to the patter
Of the shingle on my breeches.

Every tinkle of the shingle
Has an echo and a smart;
And a thousand burning fancies
Into active being start.
And a thousand bees and hornets
'Neath my coat tail seem to swarm,
As I listen to the patter
Of the shingle—oh! so warm!

In a sudden intermission,
Which appears my only chance,
I say, "Strike gently, mother,
Or you'll split my Sunday pants."
She hesitates a moment,
With the shingle poised aloft,
Then says, "I had not thought of that,
My son, just take them off."

Holy Moses! and the angels
Look with pitying glances down;
And then, good family doctor,
Put a good, soft poultice on;
But may I with fools and dunces
Everlastingly commingle
If I ever say another word
When mother wields the shingle!

THE BALLAD OF THE SAINT

The Little Cherubs whispered,
"What strange, new soul is this
Who cometh with a robe besmirched
Unto this Place of Bliss?"
Then spake the Eldest Angel,
"The robe he wears is fair—
The groping fingers of the poor
Have held and blessed him there."

The Little Cherubs whispered,
"Who comes to be our guest
With dust about his garment's hem
And stains upon his breast?"
Then spake the Eldest Angel,
"Most lovely is the stain—
The tears of those he comforted
Who may not weep again."

The Little Cherubs Whispered,
What strange, new soul is he
Who cometh with a burden here
And bears it tenderly?"
Then spake the Eldest Angel,
"He bears his life's award—
The burden of men's broken hearts
To place before the Lord.

"The dust upon his garment's hem—
My lips shall bow to it;
The stains upon the breast of him
Are gems thrice exquisite.
Oh, little foolish Cherubs,
What truth is this ye miss?—
There comes no saint to Paradise
Who does not come like this."

POEMS WANTED

"O, Why Does the White Man Follow My Path?"

"Over the Hills from the Poorhouse."

THE BLACKBERRY GIRL

"Why, Phebe, are you come so soon?
Where are your berries, child?
You cannot sure have sold them all,
You had a basket pil'd."

No, mother, as I climbed the fence,
The nearest way to town;
My apron caught upon a stake,
And so I tumbled down.

I scratched my arm, and tore my clothes,
But still did not complain;
And had my blackberries been safe,
Should not have cared a grain.

But when I saw them on the ground
All scattered by my side,
I pick'd my empty basket up,
And down I sat and cried.

Just then a pretty little miss
Chanced to be walking by;
She stopped and looked pitiful,
She begg'd me not to cry."

"Poor little girl, you fell," said she,
"And must be sadly hurt."
"O, no, I cried, "but see my fruit,
All mix'd with sand and dirt."

"Well, do not grieve for that," she said
"Go home and get some more."
"Ah, no! for I have stripped the vines—
These were the last they bore.

"My Father, Miss, is very poor,
And works in yonder stall;
He has so many little ones.
He cannot clothe us all.

"I always long'd to go to church,
But never could I go;
For when I ask'd him for a gown
He always answered no.

"There's not a Father in the world
That loves his children more;
I'd get you one with all my heart,
But, Phebe, I am poor.'

"But when the blackberries were ripe
He said to me, one day,
'Phebe, if you will take the time
That's given you for play

"'And gather blackberries enough,
And carry them to town,
To buy your bonnet and your shoes,
I'll try to get a gown.'

"O, Miss, I fairly jump'd for joy,
My spirits were so light;
And so, when I had leave to play,
I pick'd with all my might.

"I sold enough to buy my shoes,
About a week ago;
And these, if they had not been spilt
Would buy a bonnet, too.

"But now they're gone, they all are gone,
And I can get no more,
And Sundays I must stay at home
Just as I did before."

And, Mother, then I cried again,
As hard as I could cry;
And, looking up, I saw a tear
Was standing in her eye.

She caught her bonnet from her head
"Here, here" she cried, "Take this!"
"O, no, indeed; I fear your ma
Would be offended, miss."

"My Ma! No, never! She delights
All sorrow to beguile;
And 'tis the sweetest joy she feels
To make the wretched smile.

"She taught me, when I had enough
To share it with the poor;
And never let a needy child
Go empty from the door.

"So take it, for you need not fear
Offending her, you see;
I have another, too, at home,
And one's enough for me."

So, then I took it—here it is—
For, pray, what could I do?
And, mother, I shall love that miss
As long as I love you.

THE BITTER AND SWEET

S. E. Kiser.

The skies can not always be clear, my dear;
The merriest eye may still have its tear;
The sorrow that lurks in your bosom today,
Like the clouds, when you've wept will go floating away,
And the skies will be blue that are sullen and gray.

If it's going to rain, my dear, it will rain;
The day will not brighten because you complain;
There are sorrows that every good woman must bear,
There are griefs of which every good man has a share;
It is only the fool who has never a care.

The skies can not always be clear, my dear;
Sweets wouldn't be sweet were no bitterness here;
There could never be joy if there never was sorrow,
The sob of today may be laughter tomorrow;
There is gladness as well as black trouble to borrow.

The bark of the black mangrove, a tree which grows abundantly in the Bahamas, has been found to yield an excellent tanning extract.

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

For Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

50c Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—**worn out** before the day begins — do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength our treatment gives. For every form of bladder trouble, scalding pains, or weakness, its action is really wonderful.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

The Williams Treatment conquers **kidney** and **bladder diseases, rheumatism** and all **uric acid troubles,** no matter how chronic or stubborn. If you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c. bottle (32 doses) for your own use free. Contains no alcohol or habit forming drug. Does not affect the heart.

Send this notice with your name and address, and 10c. to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 2237D, New Post Office Block, East Hampton, Conn. You will receive by parcel post a regular 50c. bottle (32 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

Your Stomach Bad?

JUST TRY ONE DOSE of MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY and Be Convinced That You Can Be Restored to Health.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has been taken by many thousands of people throughout the land. It has brought health and happiness to sufferers of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments. One dose will convince the most skeptical. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. D. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 153 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the IMW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.

FREE BOOK

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 71 Galesburg, Kansas.

Beacon Burner FREE

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

HOME SUPPLY CO., 61 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums on choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 125 Woodsboro, Md.

Pain Paint Send 50c in stamps and we will mail you a Dollar bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents. R. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 50 Wolcott Bldg., New York

CHINESE ADMIRAL CHRISTIAN

Admiral Li of the Chinese navy is a Christian, and his firm adherence to his principles has, of late months, made his official life unpleasant. He incurred the displeasure of President Yuan by refusing to obey the order that all officials connected with the boards of the army and navy should go to the temple of the war god to worship in the old Confucian manner.

How John Quit Drinking

The Happy Reunion — Golden Remedy Did It

Costs Nothing to Try.

Golden Remedy is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee, or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company, 8803 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

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State .....

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

TO SILVER MIRRORS

Please give a process for silvering mirror in this department.—D. E. M., Marshall, N. C.

You can make a mirror from common glass. The process of silvering a mirror is to coat the glass with an amalgam. For this purpose a large, perfectly flat stone table is provided; upon it is evenly spread a sheet of tinfoil without a crack or flaw; this is covered uniformly to the depth of one-eight of an inch with clean mercury. The plate of glass, perfectly cleansed from all grease and impurity, is floated onto the mercury carefully, so as to exclude all air bubbles. It is then pressed down by loading it with weights in order to press out all the mercury which remains fluid, which is received in a gutter around the stone. After about 24 hours it is raised gently upon its edge, and in a few weeks is ready to frame. It is desirable to have the lower end of the glass, from which the mercury was drained, at the bottom of the frame.

The following is a good method of silvering a mirror. Pour three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a table, face downwards, place the foil upon the back, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place on it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it enough weight to press it down tight, and let it remain in that position for a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

I would like a short biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne.—R. H., Oakland, Ill.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American author, was born July 4, 1804, and died May 19, 1864. He was a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1825. From his 10th year he lived on a farm because of his feeble health. After he left college, Hawthorne went to live in Salem, the town where he was born. In 1832 he published in Boston an annoymous romance and five years later collected a number of his tales and sketches and published them under the title of "Twice Told Tales." From 1838 till 1841 he was a weigher and gauger in the Boston custom house. He then lived with the association at Brook farm in West Roxbury. This was a community of literary people and philosophers who supported the freedom of a rural life by the independent labor of their hands. Hawthorne was one of the founders of the association. Before a year had expired he went to Boston, where he resided until 1843, when he married and took up his abode in the old manse at Concord, which adjoins the first battlefield of the revolution. From 1846 to 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem. In 1851 he settled in Lenox, where he wrote "The House of Seven Gables." The following year he removed from Lenox to Concord. During the presidential canvass of 1852 Hawthorne published the life of his college friend, Franklin Pierce, and the following year the latter appointed him to the United States consulate at Liverpool. He resigned this position in 1857 and traveled in Europe for two years. The last work he wrote was "Our Old Home," a collection of sketches of English scenery and life.

LEPER COLONIES

Will you kindly give a description of the leper colony on one of the Hawaiian islands set aside for the purpose?—F. M. B., Salem, O.

There are leprosy hospitals in a few of the largest cities of this country, but the most celebrated leper colony in the world is that on the island of Molokai in Hawaii. This island lies about 25 miles from the island of Oahu and is 56 miles from Honolulu. It is 40 miles long, 7 miles broad and has an area of a litle more than 200,000 acres. The leper settlement has an area of 8,000 acres. There are hospitals, dispensaries, churches and comfortable cottages for the accommodation of families. These cottages are well ventilated, abundantly supplied with fresh water, and kept in good condition. Cottage residents requiring medical treatment are visited in their own homes by the resident physician. Every man, woman and child may have 21 pounds of fresh meat a week, a liberal supply of taro, flour or bread, rice, tea, sugar, salt, tobacco and matches, and as much good clothing as required. A sum of money is paid those who do not draw the full ration, which enables them to purchase articles not included in the regular supply.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Kindly give the names of those who have held the office of chief justice of the United States supreme court.—M. F. R., Mercerville, O.

Chief justice is the title of the presiding justice of the supreme court of the United States, and of the presiding justice of the several state supreme courts. The following is the list of the persons appointed as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States from its establishment, some of whom, however, never served: John Jay, of New York, appointed by Washington, September 26, 1789; resigned 1791. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, appointed by Washington, July 1, 1795, rejected by the senate December 25, 1795. William Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Washington, January 26, 1796; declined promotion from his associate justiceship. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, appointed by Washington, March 4, 1796; resigned in 1800. John Jay, of New York, appointed by John Adams, declined. John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by John Adams; died July 6, 1835. Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, appointed by Jackson, March 15, 1836; died October 12, 1864. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by Lincoln, December 6, 1864; died May, 1873. George H. Williams, of Oregon, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Grant, 1873; rejected. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, appointed by Grant, January 21, 1874; died March 23, 1888. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by Cleveland, July 20, 1888; died July 4, 1910. Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, appointed by Taft, December, 1910.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Please tell what ingredients are used in the manufacture of cement.—C. H. N., White Cottage, O.

Portland cement was first made in England in 1824 and in the United States in 1878. Portland cement made in the United States is now as good as that produced in other countries. In making Portland cement two processes are used, the wet and the dry. In the wet process marls and clay are used; in the dry process, natural cement rock. The wet process plants are mostly in the marl section of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; the dry plants in the limestone and shale region of Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania and western New Jersey. The plants using the dry process quarry the stone, crush it in gyratory crushers, dry it in a mechanical drier, grind it finely in the ball or tube mills or in the mills of the centrifugal type, and burn it to a clinker in cylindrical rotary kilns. The clinker is cooled in coolin gtowers and ground to a fine powder in ball, tube or centrifugal mills. For burning the clinker, coal dust is generally used for fuel. The finely-ground clinker is then packed in barrels for the market. In the wet process the methods used differ only up to the burning of the clinker, and the differences are due to the nature of the materials, the clay and marl being ground together wet. Only 15 per cent of the United States product is made in the wet process.

QUOTATION

I would like to know the name of the poem and the author of this quotation: "But the tender grace of a day that is dead will never come back to me."—M. A. T., Tallapoosa, Ga.

The above quotation appeared in Break, Break, Break. It was written by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

RULERS' SALARIES

Please give me the salaries or civil lists of the principal European rulers. —K. R., Ft. Jenning, O.

The civil lists of the European sovereigns are as follows: Emperor of Austria-Hnugary, $4,567,000; King of Bavaria, $1,296,303; King of Bulgaria, $416,000; King of Denmark, $270,-552; German Emperor, $3,737,186, with a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates out of which the court and royal family are paid; King of Greece, $389,600; King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, $2,288,900, Dowager Queen Alexandra, $340,900, and the remainder of the royal family, $370,120, with the king getting $300,000 from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, and $423,690 to the Prince of Wales from the duchy of Cornwall; King of Italy, $2,922,000; Queen of the Netherlands, $240,000, with $20,000 for maintenance of royal palaces; King of Montenegro, $72,000, plus contributions each year from Russia toward the military, educational and hospital expenditure; King of Norway, $187,-719; King of Rumania, $230,838 and revenues of crown lands; Czar of Russia had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests besides gold and other mines in Siberia; King of Saxony, $898,056; King of Servia, $240,000; King of Spain, $1,363,600, exclusive of allowances to the royal family; King of Sweden, $381,077; King of Wurttemberg, $513,916. The Sultan of Turkey's income is derived from the revenue of the crown's domains, about $5,000,000.

MOTORCYCLE CHAMPIONS

Please give me the names of the riders and the time of the different championship races of motorcycles.—W. L., Springville, Ind.

In 1914 the national motorcycle championships were won as follows: At St. Louis, Mo. on July 19 Glen Buyd of Denver won the 100-mile professional event in one hour, 32 minutes and 36 seconds, William Lueders of Chicago won the 15 mile amateur event in 12 minutes and 15 seconds. Henry Raulet of Rochester, N. Y. won the 10-mile amateur race in 8 minutes and 32 and 3-5ths seconds and Ray Creviston won the 15 mile professional event in 11 minutes, 35 and 3-5ths seconds.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION

I would like some statistics regarding the value of the tobacco production of the United States and other countries.—R. M. H., Carpenter, O.

The following statistics of the tobacco crop of the different countries producing it were made for the year 1912: United States, production, 962,-855,000 pounds, consumption, 578,635,-750 pounds; Germany production, 68,-529,394 pounds, consumption, 252,405,536 pounds; Russian production, 266,197,-000 pounds, consumption, 240,013,014 pounds; France production, 49,884,000 pounds, consumption, 96,268,594 pounds; United Kingdom consumption, 93,443,133 pounds; Austria-Hungary production, 181,791,000 pounds, consumption, 202,454,775 pounds. Other producing countries were Cuba in 1912 with 42,-020,000 pounds, Mexico in 1906 with 34,711,000 pounds, Santo Domingo with 18,000,000 pounds, Argentina in 1911 with 17,990,000 pounds, European Turkey in 1910 with 68,894,00 pounds, east coast of Sumatra with 48,284,000 pounds, and Japan with 93,696,000 pounds. Brazil exported 54,486,000 pounds and Java exported 134,143,000 The grand total production was 2,-835,740,000 pounds.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Please give a biographical sketch of George Bernard Shaw.—E. E. D., Lebanon, N. H.

George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist and publicist, was born in Dublin on July 26, 1856. His father, George Carr Shaw, was a retired civil servant, and Lucinda Elizabeth Gurley, his mother, was a good musician. Bernard Shaw attended school in Dublin and began earning his living when 15 years old. For five years he clerked in the office of a British land agent but in 1876 came to London with his family. Three years later he was working in a telephone company office. In 1884 Shaw became one of the founders of the Fabian society. To the volume of Fabian Essays in Socialism he contributed the Basis of Socialism and the Transition to Social Democracy. From 1886 to 1894 he wrote musicial and art criticisms for the World, Truth and Star. The next two years he contributed dramatic criticism to the Saturday Review, attention being attracted to his writings by the vigor and severity of his judgments.

His first play was written in 1892. It was Widower's Houses, produced at the Independent Theatre. From 1880 to 1883 Shaw published several novels as The Irrational Knot, Love Among the Artists, Cashel Byron's Profession, and An Unsocial Socialist. In 1898 he published two volumes of Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant, containing the Widower's Houses, Philanderer, Mrs. Warren's Profession, You Never Can Tell, Arms and the Man, Candida, The Man of Destiny. In 1890 appeared Three Plays for Puritans.

Shaw is fearless, witty, vigorous, a master of irony, and is unhampered by the traditions either of the theatre or of literature. His plays appeal to a limited public.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

Please give a brief account of the diplomatic system of the United States.—J. H., Bluffton, Ohio.

The right of sending and receiving diplomatic agents has not always been recognized but modern states generally maintain their representatives at one another's capitals to transact interstate business. American diplomatic representatives are appointed by the president by and with the consent and advice of the senate. This country had not sent diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial grade to foreign countries till after the passage of the act of March 1, 1893 which provided that, "whenever the President shall be advised that any foreign government is represented or is about to be represented in the United States by an ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, or special envoy or charge d'affaires, he is authorized in his discretion to direct that the representative of the United States to such government shall bear the same designation. This provision shall in nowise affect the duties, powers, or salary of such representative."

The first ambassadors received and accredited under the law were those from and to Great Britain. American representatives to Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain and Turkey have been raised to the grade of ambassadors, the representative to Spain being the latest, in 1913.

American diplomats are divided into four grades, those of the first, second, intermediate and third classes. They are ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and special commissioners when designated as having this rank, ministers resident and charge d'affaires. These latter are accredited by the secretary of state to the minister for foreign affairs of the government to which they are sent. In later years the tendency in this country has been to placing the diplomatic service upon a more permanent basis similar to that of certain other states in which the service is regarded as a career. A diplomatic representative is exempt from civil and criminal jurisdiction, his person is inviolable, he has jurisdiction within his domicile, is entitled to religious freedom within his official residence, his official residence is exempt from local jurisdiction, both his person and his official property are exempt from taxes, duties, and sometimes betterment taxes, water rates and similar assessments are paid. A representative may be restrained from committing certain acts which if committed by an unofficial person would render him liable to punishment.

A diplomatic representative carries on negotiations with the country to which he is accredited, reports to his own state matters which may be of importance and cares for the rights of nationals of his state. In order to fulfill his mission best he usually is obliged to assume certain social obligations and to live with a dignity fitting the state which he serves. Some states provide liberally for these purposes and also own and furnish the official residence. No official residence is provided the United States except in a few cases. Ambassadors representing this country are paid annually $17,500 each, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from $10,000 to $12,000 each, minister resident and consul generals $5,000 and to the agents and consul generals $6,500.

DONALD G. MITCHELL

Please give a sketch of the life of Donald G. Mitchell or Ike Marvel in this department.—H. C., Frank, N. C.

Donald Grant Mitchell, or Ike Marvel, the author, was born at Norwich, Conn. on April, 12, 1822 and died at Edgewood, Conn. on Dec. 15, 1908. His grandfather was the distinguished jurist, Stephen Mix Mitchell and his father was a Congregational minister. In 1841 young Mitchell graduated from Yale and then took up the study of law in New York. Before studying law he spent three years on a farm because of his health, and from that life received many of his impressions of country life which he portrayed later in his books. In 1853 Mitchell became United States consul to Venice, and two years later settled on his farm near New Haven, Conn. He had previously traveled a great deal in Europe gathering much material for his books.

At first he wrote under the name of John Timon, during this time writing the Reveries of a Bachelor. This was followed in 1851 by Dream Life. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of William B. Pringle of Charleston, S. C., and great granddaughter of Rebecca Motte. In 1868 Mitchell edited the Atlantic Almanac and the following year became editor of Hearth and Home. He was appointed one of the judges of industrial art at the centennial exposition of 1876, and two years later was made U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition. The same year Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Mitchell has written much on various themes with a genial charm and ease of style. Among his books are French Gleanings, The Battle Summer, The Lorgnette, Fudge Doings, Dr. Johns, My Farm at Edgewoot, Wet Days at Edgewood, Rural Studies, English Lands, Letters and Kings, American Lands and Letters.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. M., Bon Aqua, Tenn.—We can give no account of the family of Willim Meeker.

A. N. J., Onida, S. D.—Side burns is correct.

M. J. R., Grove Spring, Mo.—The list of woman suffrage states was published in this department on October 21.

F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—The statement you read was sent by wire to this paper from Chicago.

H. L., Mason, Mich.—Write the war department at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

G. C., Galatia, Ill.—Address James E. West at 200 Fifth avenue, New York city.

E. S., Belleview, Fla.—Write to the interior department at Ottawa, Canada.

K. L., Flintstone, Md.—A. C. McClurg and company of Chicago are the publishers of the Tarzan stories.

Not since 1864, with one exception, has California produced so much gold as in 1914, when the output was worth $20,563,496.

CLIPPER IN PORT, OLD TIMERS RECALL HEYDAY OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

THE PORT JACKSON AND CAPTAIN MAITLAND

For the first ume in many years the royal yards of a clipper ship, the four-masted ship Port Jackson, are towering over the South street, New York city, water front. For years the Port Jackson had been used as a training ship for the British merchant marine, and up to the outbreak of the European war she was engaged in that work. When the war broke out a falling off of business made it necessary to utilize the vessel for other purposes, and she was engaged by a large British shipping concern to carry cargoes of merchandise between European, South and North American and Australian ports. When she sailed into New York harbor from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of linseed folks around the water front rubbed their eyes in wonder, and from the moment she docked curious folks—native New Yorkers and others—have been drawn to the water front to gaze upon this reminder of half a century ago, when the American clipper ship was seen in every considerable port on earth and was universally recognized as "the queen of the seas."

WHY TEUTONS WANT RAILROAD LINE

Must Capture Road to Furnish Supplies for Serbian Invasion

BY HILAIRE BELLOC,
Foremost Military Writer of Europe.

THE new situation in the Balkans produced by the Austro-German decision to create a new front and to launch on a new and last adventure demands two sorts of examination.

The invader is engaged—apart from his political objects—in the direct military effort so to divide the Serbian armies as to obtain control of the main railway line between Belgrade and Constantinople.

It is clear, from the familiar outline of the district, that the problem of controlling this railway line and of joining hands with Bulgaria is that of clearing and grasping the northeastern corner of Serbia; to effect this the invader must establish solid bridgeheads over the Danube and also over the Save, at its junction with the Danube. What he does further west is of secondary importance.

Must Establish Bridgeheads.

Only when he has established those bridgeheads—that is, forces solidly holding points on the further bank—so that he can cross the obstacle of the Danube at leisure is he in a position to begin his campaign for the clearing and grasping of northeastern Serbia and its all-important railway.

With Belgrade captured, the great bridge between Semlin and Belgrade can be reconstructed and a continuous railway communication can be reopened, so that as the invader marches up to Nish, and 50 miles further to the Bulgarian frontier, he will have an ample avenue of communication behind him all the way. That is the strategical meaning of the attack upon and capture of Belgrade.

But the crossings at Semendria eastward have another character. A force of a quarter of a million men must have a certain breadth upon which to deploy. It must attack in several bodies or columns at some interval each from its neighbor.

Three Crossings Forced.

It could not merely roll up the railway line toward Nish. Even if the march up the railway line were the main attack it must have bodies upon the flank. Further, it is necessary to effect a junction as soon as possible between the Austro-German forces and the Bulgarian forces. This can most rapidly be done eastward of Belgrade, on the lower course of the Danube.

The invaders began by forcing three crossings, one at Semendria, another at the hamlet of Ram, yet another a few miles eastward of this at Graditze.

Some twenty miles below the latter point the Danube begins to narrow into that gorge, from two to three thousand feet deep, which ends at the Iron Gates. The country is densely wooded upon both sides of the gorge, the sides are fairly steep, the stream very rapid and deep.

Semendria represents two railheads, one on either side of the Danube with an island between, so that it is a link in a clear avenue of communication. It further represents the mouth of the broad and flat Morava Valley. Ram is similarly situated opposite the Hungarian railhead, while Graditze is the junction of two roads, one coming from the Morava Valley, which would make a lateral communication for the advance, and the other going up into the hill country.

Has Difficult Task.

We might predicate that an attack upon Serbia from the north even if it were made with the full force which was calculated as necessary (not less than 500,000 men) would have a very difficult task before it, with winter approaching. It has one line of easy advance—the lower valley of the Morava, with its railway—for the first few days, after which the road grows narrow, and after the first week's march becomes mountainous while on the rest of the front difficult mountain country, with no roads, begins almost at once.

Now the invader is attacking with much less than the minimum number required for success. He has not half a million. He has at the utmost a quarter on that Belgrade Orsava front. He is attacking at a moment when all reserves of men are very near exhaustion. He is creating a new front in what will be a desperate fashion did he not securely calculate upon a new element. Whether his calculation is just or not, the future will determine.

But he has quite certainly calculated upon a new element, and that new element is of course the Bulgarian army. The Bulgarian army can mass forces upon the north Serbian frontier alone immediately of over 150,000 men. It has a frontier exactly flanking the whole of the Serbian positions. Successful advance across that frontier renders all the northeastern corner of Serbia, where resistance would be otherwise feasible, untenable. It turns that stronghold, and a stroke at or near the capital point of Zaietchar would be decisive. Zaietchar is the junction of the two roads from the north and of the road and railway going westward to the Morava Valley and the main line. It is further, the junction to a high road through the mountains from Nish. It is the junction of the road and tramway to Kniajevatz.

(The capture of Zajecar, or Zaietchar, is claimed in Berlin dispatches. A delayed official report from Sofia, says Bulgarian troops, last Friday, reached the left bank of the Timok river, between Kniajivotz and Zajecar.)

Critical Point for Serbia.

The whole of that frontier from Kniajevatz to Zaietchar, running parallel to the Bulgarian frontier, nowhere 10 miles from it and in many places not five, just at the foot of the ridge which separates the two countries, is the critical point for the Serbians. And it does not seem possible that with roads and railways such as they are and with numbers of this sort opposed to them, the quarter of a million armed Serbians can hold against the forces coming against them, both from the north and from the east.

It would, in other words, appear unquestionable that under this pressure of forces, not only double their own but converging from two rectangular fronts, the defense of northeastern Serbia and therefore of the all-important line from Nish to Sofia and Constantinople **must crumble.**

But here comes in the unknown and capital element of external aid.

MUTT AND JEFF-- SOME SOLDIERS ARE CERTAINLY PLAYFUL

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) (Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher.) By "Bud" Fisher

GEE, THIS BIG SOLDIER HAS BEEN CHASING ME FOR TWO HOURS! I CAN'T HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER, I'M SICK!
HE'S GAINING EVERY MINUTE AND I'M ABOUT ALL IN. I CAN'T GO MUCH MORE
I'M ALL IN! I'VE GOTTA STOP! I HOPE HE MAKES MY DEATH AS PAINLESS AS POSSIBLE. FAREWELL CRUEL WOILD
TAG!
NOW, YOU CATCH ME!
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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's Caustic Balsam
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For the Human Body — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

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Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1290 Court Building, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

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Whole or part time. Man or woman. No capital required—we furnish everything. J. E. Brooks, Agent, 2037 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. **W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.**

WOUNDS NOT CLEAN

Military surgeons with experience in treating thousands of bullet wounds inflicted in the present war assert that, contrary to the common belief, modern bullets never make clean wounds. Every wound is found to be infected, they say, though not all of the organisms produce disease.

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These wafers feed your nerves just as milk, eggs and meat feed your muscles. They charge the blood with those materials which cause brain power. They give you the sturdy steady strength of the vigorous man and women you read about, the ones who are leaders for no other reason than that they possess nerve strength. And to prove what this scientific nerve builder will do for you, let the fifty 50 cent box demonstrate the fact. Let it prove to you what it has proven to scores of men and women that brain fag is rarely caused by disease. It is simply nerve starvation.

If you're sick without disease; muscle fagged without just reason; aimless, tionless, lifeless and weary all the time, nothing else will help you like Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. They are the one and only nerve tonic that works without fail. Let me mail you, **free,** this 50-cent trial box; you send 6 cents to cover shipping expense. Remember, I mean free, when I say free absolutely—forever—and for all time. So don't fail to fill out coupon today. It is just the remedy you need and this free 50-cent box will prove it.

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Send me, by return mail, a 50c trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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Great Discovery Rejuvenates and Strengthens Fagged-out Nerves in An Amazing Manner

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The way of life, with its nervous strain, its agitation and its disregard for rest, is causing men and women to age too rapidly. Many people, old and young, who they should be enjoying life to the full, look and feel as though they were about ready to step to the GREAT BEYOND. You, who find your vitality slowly ebbing away and are unable to cope with the daily vexations of life,

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will be pleased to know that in MARVELO, science has found a **highly efficient Remedy,** for what is due to general run-down conditions. If you feel weak, shaky, unstrung, irritable and exhausted and everyone considers you a confirmed invalid, this wonderful discovery will revive your sagging vitality; steady your nerves; clear your brain; free you of your sluggishness; instill new mind and body with new vim and vigor; and make you feel bright, cheerful, energetic and as full of glorious, happy life and spry as any youngster. And remember you have used ordinary medicines without success, don't give up! The FREE trial package of Marvelo has **convinced** others; why not you? Send coupon below, **at once,** with 6c to pay cost of mailing and get your **proving** package of Marvelo, by return mail.

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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it to you. After you have used it and it has proven to be that long-looked-for relief, and cure, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Unusual Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Pain in to lie on left side, Smothering or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is one of the newest and best of every four has a Heart Trouble. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and therefore wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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By mailing this coupon, with their name and P.O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 986, Augusta, Maine, will receive a big box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SERBIA ATTACKED BY MANY FORCES

Week in War Sees Attempt to Crush Serbia While Allies Rush to Aid.

Interest in the war during the past week was centered on the campaign in Serbia which threatened the existence of that country. The political side of the war saw the resignation of the French cabinet and the appointment of a new premier. The topic in English politics is the probable reduction in the size of the cabinet there.

Sunday, October 24.—French troops effect a junction with Serbian army and proceed toward Strumitza, the Bulgarian stronghold. New Teuton army crosses the Drina. Bulgarians capture Krupili. Greece declares that intervention by her is impossible unless allies send 400,000 men to the Balkans. Russian ships shell Baltic coast to aid Riga.

Monday, October 25—Bulgarians capture Uskub after violent battle. French troops enter Bulgaria and occupy Robova, south of Strumitza. Rome hears Goritz is in Italian hands. Berlin, commenting on execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, calls her "arch plotter." Germans are routed by French in eighth drive in five days. Germans storm Illuxt, on the road to Dvinsk.

Tuesday, October 26.—German press, in first open discussion of Teutonic war aims, says England must yield India and that Belgium and other territory must be annexed by Germany. Austrian official correspondence purports to show that Italian king's fear of losing his throne is one of war's causes. Serbians are driven further back on all sides. Italians capture Riva Mago road. Austrian shells damage art works in Venice. French storm La Curtine, routing Germans.

Wednesday, October 27.—Lord Lansdowne tells house of commons Serbia cannot hold out much longer. Serbians recapture Krupili. Bulgarian and Teuton ar[illegible] near junction in bend of Danube. Madrid hears Berlin will send Prince Buelow to President Wilson and King Alfonso to talk peace. Italians win road to Moro by storm. German attacks at La Courtine fail.

Thursday, October 28.—Bulgarians and Teutons effect j[illegible]ction Belgian woman and three men sentenced by Germans in Liege to be shot as spies. Germans make headway on road to Dvinsk. Brer[illegible] make new gains near Arras. Italians launch strong attack on Isonzo.

Friday, October 29.—French cabinet resigns; Briand succeeds Viviani as premier. Bulgarians reach a point 25 miles from Nish. Teutons also advance. Germans hammer Belgian fro[illegible]. Italians report capture of 5,064 Austrians within a week.

Saturday, October 30.—King George of England falls from horse while inspecting his army in the field; is severely bruised. Bulgarians and Teutons menace Nish from three sides. Japan warns China against restoration of monarchy. England and Russia join "advice" to postpone action. Stephen Pichon, French senator, says Greece and Rumania will not aid allies. Italians menace Austrian railway and shell Goritz line. French make further gains at La Courtine. London holds memorial service for Edith Cavell.

TO IMPROVE CHINESE DAIRIES

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—A number of Danish dairymen have been engaged to go to China to organize the Chinese dairy industry along modern lines.

SAMPLE OF WHAT ZEPPELINS DID IN LONDON

ENGLAND MAY BE INVADED SOON

Kitchener Sends Troops to Point of Expected Attack by Germans.

London, Oct. 29.—The British war office is in possession of information which places beyond doubt that Germany intends in the near future to attempt a landing on English soil. The invasion is planned to take place on the coast of Kent, just south of the Isle of Sheppey.

Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war, along with other military men who have been watching the disposition of German forces, have been puzzled for some time by the absence from active service of several corps of Germany's best veterans.

Spies Locate Crack Troops.

These particular troops were on the firing line in Belgium in the spring, but were withdrawn, and at the same time all trace of them was lost. So anxious was Lord Kitchener about the whereabouts of these crack troops that he asked the French and Russian general staffs to try to get some trace of them through prisoners.

As no trace of the troops could be secured on the battlefield, spies were sent into Holland, Belgium and Germany. These spies unearthed the fact that these troops were quartered near Kiel, where a big fleet of warships and transports is being kept by the German admiralty.

The Gereman plan was to swoop down on the English coast at a spot where they would be least expected, yet within striking distance. Finally the mouth of the Thames was selected.

Digging Trenches on Downs.

For weeks thousands of British troops have been drafted into this area and have been busy digging trenches on the Downs. Along the beach, from Herne bay to a point opposite the Isle of Sheppey, barbed-wire entanglements have been erected and guns planted to sweep the coast.

Most of the wire entanglements were stretched on low grounds which is submerged at high tide. Only when the tide is in could a landing be effected, for otherwise the flatness of the beach would mean a march of more than a mile in wet sand.

Zeppelins Making War Maps.

The town of Canterbury is crammed with troops and machine guns. Heavy guns have been moved down from Woolwich arsenal. The warehouses are filled with ammunition.

Several of the Zeppelins which have sailed over London in recent raids were seen to hover over Kent for considerable time. The Germans on board were evidently making maps of the country.

CHILDREN LOSE LIVES WHEN SCHOOL BURNS

Massachusetts Parochial School Forms Fire Trap.

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty pupils of St. John's parochial school lost their lives in a fire that started in the basement a few minutes after the morning session had opened today, swept through the three stories of brick and wooden school building in less than five minutes.

There were 700 children in the building when the fire started. Its origin is in doubt. Angus McDonald, of the state police, thinks it originated in a closet near the stairway and was caused by a hot air explosion.

The heaviest loss of life was at the front door, where the hall and stairway leading to the upper floors became choked with frantic children. Many were trampled under foot and overcome with smoke. Firemen were unable to push their way through the crush and were forced to fight the fire from ladders.

The head of the school is Mother Superior Sister Aldegon, who was assisted by 15 sisters. The mother superior detected the odor of smoke a few minutes after the school children appeared. She immediately sounded an alarm which started the children to the street.

According to the version of the sisters, the pupils were marching out in orderly manner until the leaders, who had reached the ground floor, made the mistake of rushing into the vestibule at the front exit instead of going out at the rear door as they had been trained to do.

This caused confusion among those who followed and congestion in the vestibule.

Meantime the flames had reached the stairways and caught the struggling children. Within five minutes flames were shooting from all the windows and exits.

KAISER WANTS GERMANS TO BEGET MORE SONS

Bernes, Oct. 29.—As a further encouragement to parents of large families in Germany, the emperor now promises to be godfather not only to the seventh and eighth sons born in succession, but also to the seventh, eighth and ninth sons born with one daughter or daughters intervening.

SIXTH ARREST IN BOMB PLOT

Bronkerst is Said to Have Furnished Explosive to Blow Up Ships.

New York, Nov. 1.—The man who is alleged to have furnished some of the explosives with which the government charges Lieut. Robert Fay, who said he had lately served in the German army, and his associates expected to blow up ships laden with munitions from this country to the allies, was arrested here today by secret service men.

The prisoner, Englebert Bronkerst, is the sixth defendant to be arrested on the government's charge of conspiracy. The other five are under $25,000 bail each for examination November 4, and Bronkerst, arraigned today before United States Commissioner Houghton, was placed under the same amount of bail for examination at the same time. He was unable to furnish bond and locked up.

According to Chief Flynn, Bronkerst was employed at Butler, N. J., on road construction work and was engaged in the use of explosives there in connection with his work. Chief Flynn said the government would prove that the prisoner met Dr. Herbert Kienzle, another defendant already under arrest, at the sanitarium of Dr. Benedict Lust at Butler and agreed to furnish Dr. Kienzle with explosives.

BANDITS HOLD TRAIN TWO HOURS; ROB CARS

Crew Tied With Ropes While Express is Looted.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 27.—A band of ten robbers held up Missouri, Kansas City & Texas passenger train No. 9, southbound to San Antonio, near Onapa, about 2 a. m. today, tied up the crew with ropes placed a guard over the passengers and looted three express cars. They held the train two hours and went about their work with military precision. They sent back a detachment which stopped a freight coming up behind and placed the freight crew under guard.

The train often carries large amounts of money and securities. Despite the robbers' methodical efforts their plans went awry and they took away the contents of only one safe. Three others defied their explosives. The men made no effort to molest the mails or passengers.

BULGARS IN MUTINY

London, Oct. 29.—A mutiny has broken out in the Bulgarian army at Varnia, says an Athens dispatch to the Star today. The Bulgarian soldiers refused to man the guns while the port was under bombardment by Russian warships, shouting "Long live Russia!" Many of them were afterwards executed.

$1 Dr. Rainey Gives You a BOX of His VITALITY Tablets

AND A BOX OF WONDERFUL LAXATIVES

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STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Spitting of Mucus, Gnawing, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagrees, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

THE BLOOD Pimples, Blackheads, Sores, Blotches, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Specific Blood Poison, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chilly, Feverish, Run Down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore strength and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

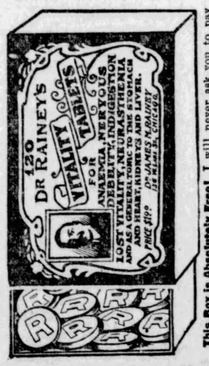
THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Falling When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation. Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit Up Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood! Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets build you up every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 pounds. Will greatly improve your appearance.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each box. Nothing to hide. Submit the box to any physician or druggist, ask his opinion before you take a single dose if you choose.



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ADDRESS .....

KRAGUJEVATZ IS CAPTURED BY THE TEUTONIC ALLIES

Invaders Also Shell Nish, the Capital, While Allied Fleet Bombard Bulgarian Coasts.

London, Nov. 1.—Kragujevatz, seat of the Serbian arsenal and general headquarters of the army, has been captured by the Teutonic allies, it is officially announced in Berlin.

Nish, the former war capital, also is being shelled by the invaders.

The German advance against the Russian Baltic point of Riga has been resumed. The German war office made an announcement today that Field Marshal von Hindenburgs forces, which are driving at Riga from the west had gained ground. Russian attacks in the Dvinsk region broke down with heavy losses.

Gen. Boyadjieff's first Bulgarian army, which stormed Pirot, is sweeping westward along the Sofia-Nish railway and has captured Gransko.

The Bulgarian war office, in its latest official statement, claims more victories in the northeastern corner of Serbia and on the Morava valley.

Bulgarian troops attacked a French advance post on the Vardar, near Krivolak, in southern Serbia, but were obliged to retire after sustaining heavy losses, a Salonika dispatch states. According to an Athens dispatch to a Paris news agency, the recapture of Veles, in southern Serbia, by the Bulgarians, has been officially confirmed.

An Athens dispatch to the Times states the British troops are engaged in fierce fighting on the Gievgeli-Doran line. This indicates the Bulgarians have invaded Serbia southeast of Strumnitza, and is a contradiction to the Anglo-French claims of success at Strumnitza.

Bulgaria is again being attacked from the sea on two sides. It is reported from Bucharest that Russian warships are again shelling Varna while the Anglo-French fleet continues to shell Dedeagatch and Makri at intervals. The menace of a Russian invasion on the Black sea coast is now so marked that the Bulgarians are preparing to sink merchant ships in the Varna harbor.

Turkish reservists who had been engaged on the Gallipoli peninsula have been sent to Bulgarian Thrace, according to a report from Constantinople.

Greek military circles, Athens advices state, believe that while the position of the Serbian army is difficult, it is not desperate. The campaign is developing as expected by these experts, with the Bulgarians trying to cut off the Serbian northern army, which is endeavoring to retreat in good order to its new line of defenses.

Relations between Greece and Bulgaria are friendly, it is reported by a Bucharest correspondent, who points to the success of a Greek commission in negotiations for the purchase from Bulgaria of wheat which is to be exported by way of the Dedeaghatch railroad to Salonika.

In his statement in parliament tomorrow on the conduct of the war, Premier Asquith probably will make mention of the attitude of Greece and Rumania and may make a prediction as to their future policies.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that, at a meeting of the Rumanian headquarters staff two-thirds of the generals declared in favor of entering the war on the side of the entente powers.

Continued fighting in the vicinity of Butte de Tahure in the Champagne district in France, the position taken by the Germans in their latest drive, has not resulted in any material change in the relative positions of the contending forces, the Paris war office stated today.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 1.—There was a decided break in wheat prices on the opening call today. Northwest receipts Monday for two days were the largest thus far this year. Winnipeg also was decidedly large. This had a weakening effect. There were a number of selling orders on tap and the result was a lower opening. Cash and late futures each were down ¾c. The grain was easily absorbed and the market turned firm.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 1.	Close Oct. 30.
Cash 1.14	1.15¾	1.13¾	1.15¾	1.14¾
Dec. 1.15¼	1.16¾	1.15¼	1.16¾	1.16¼
May 1.16¾	1.17½	1.16¼	1.17½	1.17
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	68¾	68¾
Dec. 59¼	60¼	59¼	60⅛	59½
May 61	62	60⅞	62	61¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	40½	40¾
Dec. 41½	41¾	41¼	41½	41½
May 42¾	42⅛	41¾	42¼	42⅛
Clover Seed—				
Prime ..12.40	12.40	12.30	12.35	12.40
Dec. 12.40	....	....	12.40	12.40
Mar. 12.30	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.30
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	1.02	1.02
Alsike—				
Cash 10.25	....	....	10.25	10.15
Dec. 10.25	....	....	10.35	10.20
Mar. 10.50	....	....	10.57½	10.45
Timothy—				
Cash 3.65	....	....	3.65	3.65
Dec.	....	....	3.65	3.65
Feb. 3.70	....	....	3.70	3.70
Mar. 3.75	....	....	3.75	3.75

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.01	1.02¾	1.00⅝	1.02½	1.01⅜
May 1.02⅜	1.04⅜	1.02¾	1.04⅛	1.03⅛
Corn—				
Dec. 57⅞	58⅜	57⅝	58⅝	57⅞
May 59⅝	60¼	59¼	60⅛	59½
Oats—				
Dec. 38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39	38⅜
May 39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Dec. 14.20	14.50	14.45	14.45	14.12
Jan. 16.55	16.70	16.37	16.40	16.45
Lard—				
Dec.	....	....	....	8.97
Jan. 8.95	....	....	9.02	8.90
Ribs—				
Jan. 9.02	9.10	8.92	9.02	8.97

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	97⅛	96¼
May	....	....	1.01⅜	99¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	97⅝	96⅛
May	....	....	1.01⅜	1.00

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30@30½c; solid pack, 30½@31c.
Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 18c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c domestic Swiss, 25c imported, 38c.
Eggs—Fresh, candled, 30c strictly fresh, 35c; storage, 26c; quality, 30c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.
Home-grown Cabbage—85c bbl.
Carrots—60c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, 20@40c dozen.
Celery Cabbage—7c lb.
Cauliflower—$1.25@1.50.
Hot-House Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.
Lettuce—Leaf, 7c pound; York state head, $1.00@3.00 crate.
Mushrooms—65@75c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.00@2.25.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.40.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.
Pepper Mangoes—$1.00 bu
Potatoes—$1.85@2.00 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, hothouse, 20c dozen.
Salsify—Home grown, 35c.
Turnips—New, 80c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1@1½c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.00.
Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.00@3.25.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50c@$1.00.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
Grapefruit—$5.50.
California Valencias—$4.50@5.25.
Quinces—Per bushel, $2.00@2.25.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.50 crate.
New York State Concord Grapes—8-pound baskets, 18c; pony baskets, 10c.
Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $5.50@7.00.
Limes—85c per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.75@4.25.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—75c@$1.00 bu.
Cranberries—$5.25@7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 15c; pecans, lb., 16c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; black walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 10c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $3.75.
Navy Beans—$3.80.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.
Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 16c; heavy and rough, 8@8¼c.
Calves—10@12c.
Fowls—Live, 13@14c.
Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.
Geese—Alive, 13@14c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11¼c.
Fat Bacon—15c.
Lean Bacon—23c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 9c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 14c; round bullheads, 7c; herring, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 1.—Cotton futures opened barely steady, December, 12.04c; January, 12.15c; March, 12.37c; May, 12.50c; July, 12.55c.

Trade was not so active after the first hour and the market held fairly steady around 11.90 for January and 12.21 for March. Big bulls did not appear to be selling very freely, but southern spot news continued disturbing, particularly from Texas where it was said spots were weakening and would likely increase with any further decline, as the weather is wonderful.

Subsequent weakness, after 1 o'clock, carried January down to 11.80c and March to 12.01c, representing a net decline of fully $2 per bale. For the first time during the day bull liquidation was noticeable, and there was a continuation of selling by spot houses and of bearish spot news from the south.

Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 11.95c. No sales.

Cotton futures closed steady, December, 11.74c; January, 11.85c; March, 12.07c; May, 12.19c; July, 12.27c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Butter—Receipts, 6,394 tubs; creamery, extra, 25c; extra firsts, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; packing stock, 19½@20¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 1,214 cases; current receipts, 25@27c; ordinary firsts, 26@26½c; firsts, 27@27½c; extra, 36@37c; dirties, 16@16c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 14c; chickens, 10@12c; springs, 13c; roosters, 10c; geese, 13½@14c; ducks, 12@14c. Potatoes—Receipts, 80 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 40@48c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 2.—Butter—Creamery, 31@31½c; prints, 30@30½c; fancy dairy, 26@26½c; process, extra, 23@23½c. Poultry—Fat fowls, 15@15½c; springers, 15½@16c; light chickens, 13@14c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 13@16c; turkeys, 18@20c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 32c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 29c. Potatoes—Best, 75@80c; common, 40@65c; sweets, Jerseys, in barrels, $2.40@2.50; Virginia, $1.65@1.75 per barrel.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; slow; 5c above Saturday's average; bulk, $6.70@7.35; light, $6.65@7.40; mixed, $6.55@7.70; heavy, $6.35@7.65; rough, $6.40@6.60; pigs, $5.75@7.10. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; firm; native beef steers, $5.30@10.50; western steers, $6.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $2.80@8.25; calves, $7.25@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; firm; wethers, $6.00@6.60; lambs, $6.75@8.80.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; higher; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $7.75@7.85; mediums, $7.90@7.95; heavy Yorkers, $7.75@7.80; light Yorkers, $7.40@7.50; pigs, $7.25@7.40; roughs, $5.50@7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 400; lower; top, $11.25.

HEIRESS TO PABST MILLIONS A BRIDE

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29.—Miss Elspeth Pabst, heiress to some of the millions of one of the best known brewer families in America, niece and ward of Gustav Pabst, president of the brewery, was married last night at St. James' Episcopal Church, to Douglas Parmentier of Green Bay. The church was decorated with rare varieties of orchids.

ESKIMOS SLAY FOUR

The Pas, Manitoba, Oct. 29.—Two Catholic priests and two prospectors are reported to have been murdered by Eskimos north of Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, according to Capt. Lockhart, of the Royal Northwestern Police, who arrived here today from northern waters.

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produce about $80,000,00 worth of gold and silver every day. It is a great old state and the opportunities for making money in Nevada Mines are better now than ever before. We issue bi-weekly for information of our clients the

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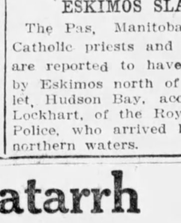

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from **Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula** without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

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Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

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NEW INVENTION.

PEERLESS SELF-HEATING KEROSENE FLAT-IRON.

ONE CENT PAYS IRONING BILL

Burns Coal Oil (Kerosene) only, the cheapest and safest fuel known. Consumation of oil is very small, **one cent will pay for nine hours use.** Savesits cost every month, saves money for years. Save time, drudgery, woman's health.

SOMETHING NEW—DIFFERENT. Beautiful iron, beautiful work, gives style and finish to the ironing, very easy for heavy work. The mirror-like face insures a very fast iron. It is hot, stays hot, no stopping for anything, no time wasted, days work accomplished in an hour or two. Strong and durable, lasts for years, fire is inside, heat is where it is needed. Perfectly balanced, feels right, irons right. Oil container out of the way, under the handle. No clumsy protruding tanks. No wires or hose to be attached. Cool handle, cool woman, cool room. **Absolutely safe.** It is portable. Just light the Peerless, carry it anywhere. Iron where you please, in the dining room, parlor, upstairs, at a neighbor's. You are not tied to the kitchen stove. **This is Ironing day comfort. Priceless** for the woman who does not keep house. **Priceless** for quick service day or night. **Priceless** for the delicat woman who can now iron without fatigue, sitting in comfort at a low table. Perfect in size, weight and shape. The delight of every woman who tries it. Do you love to iron, do you enjoy the perfect appearance, stylish finish, snow-smoothness of the ironing, do you love a perfect iron. The Peerless will please and satisfy you. **The Price is low.** Secure full information. Send for **Free** booklet and our **TEN DAY TRIAL OFFER.** Write today.

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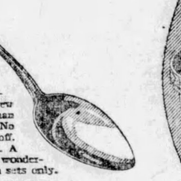

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LET US START YOU in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware, and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Rotal Immersion Process, latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

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Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and **Sample Free.** Don't wait. Send us your address anyway. **Gray & Co. Plating Works, 1061 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

LUZON TYPHOON KILLS 170

Manila, Oct. 27.—The typhoon in southern Luzon killed at least 170 persons and injured nearly 800. Damage to property and to the hemp and rice crops is estimated at $1,000,000.

INVASION PUT UP TO WILSON

Right to Cross Mexican Border is Requested by Funston at Douglas.

The fighting between Carranza's troops and those of General Villa the first of the week, near the border between Mexico and the United States brought on by Villa's attack on Agua Prieta caused General Funston, in command of 6,000 American troops entrenched around Douglas, Ariz., to prepare to interfere should the neutrality of this country be threatened. The failure of Villa's artillery fire prevented a direct assault on the town. It was thought at one time that the American artillery would be turned loose on Villa's army as the result of eight Americans in Douglas being wounded by bullets falling on American soil.

Washington, Nov. 3.—President Wilson must decide immediately whether General Funston's request that he be granted permission to send troops across the international boundary to protect American interests shall be granted. The application has been turned over to the President by the war department.

While no intimation is given at the White House as to whether permission shall be granted, officials point out that unless Carranza should consent to this step being taken, it would be fraught with grave danger. Villa would seize upon it to declare that Mexico's internal rights were being invaded and might cause a serious split in the Carranza following, as many of the first chief's leading generals are anti-American in their sympathies.

To Attack Villa in Rear.

It is likely the state department will "sound out" Carranza on his position on the subject.

Officials generally are hopeful Carranza might be able to solve the situation at Agua Priesta for the United States. While Villa is exhausting his forces attacking the Carranzista garrison there, an army of 10,000 Carranzistas, following out a strategic plan of General Obregon, Carranza's chief general, is moving northward from Guaymas to attack Villa's army in the rear, according to reports from Carranza's headquarters. These forces have been moved from central Mexico and should reach the scene of the present fighting within the next few days.

Washington is Troubled.

The administration, which admittedly is greatly troubled over the present border situation, was hoping today that the approach of this column would force Villa to abandon his investment of Agua Prieta. It is known here that if the present conditions continue, and many more Americans are wounded around Douglas, General Funston must return the fire of the Villistas. He has made it plain to the department that unless he is given authority to attack when forced to fire, there will be little use of shooting as it would simply give the Villistas an excuse to shell Douglas.

To add to Washington's concern over border conditions, the war department has received confirmation that Carranzista officials have tacitly supported and encouraged the raids into American territory in the Brownsville district.

Little Hope From Carranza.

This discourages hope that the state department appeal to Carranza to stop the raids will be successful. It is expected that a more insistent note accompanied by proofs showing responsibility will now be sent to Carranza. A report from General Funston, sent last night, but which reached the war department today, said there was intermittent firing for several hours late yesterday.

An unconfirmed report reached him, Funston stated, that Villa was withdrawing his forces at 10 o'clock last night, but he did not know whether it was true.

ELECTION RESULTS AT LARGE

SUFFRAGE

Defeated in New York by approximately 200,000.
Defeated in Pennsylvania by more than 100,000.
Defeated in Massachusetts by 130,000.

GOVERNORS.

Maryland elected a Democrat, E. C. Harrington.
Kentucky elected a Democrat, A. O. Stanley.
Massachusetts elected a Republican, Samuel W. McCall.
Mississippi elected a Democrat, Theodore G. Bilbo.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

New York defeated the new constitution.
Ohio defeated prohibition.
Massachusetts adopted income tax amendment.
Maryland adopted referendum amendment.

CONGRESSMEN.

Twenty-third New York district elected a Republican, a Democrat loss.
Thirty-first New York district elected a Republican, filling vacancy.
Thirty-sixth New York district elected a Republican, filling vacancy.
Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district elected a Republican, no change.
Fourth South Carolina district elected a Democrat, no change.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts, Republican.
New York, Republican.
New Jersey, Republican.
Maryland, Democratic.
Mississippi, Democratic.
Kentucky, Democratic.

NEW YORK RESULT A BLOW TO ROOT

Constitution, His Pet Project, Snowed Under Along With Woman Suffrage.

New York, Nov. 3.—Late returns from 11 districts throughout New York state today showed that the new constitution and woman suffrage were buried beneath an avalanche of votes.

Estimates, based upon revised lists of figures, were that the constitution had been beaten by about 380,000 votes and suffrage by 200,000. It was expected that further returns would probably change these figures, but there is no chance that the final result can be changed.

Tammany hall was successful in New York city, electing Judge Edward Swann district attorney and Alfred L. Smith sheriff.

The New York legislature remains in the control of the Republicans.

By far the greatest interest centered in the suffrage fight, for the women had conducted a brilliant and spectacular campaign. Leaders of the suffragists declared today that "they had only begun to fight."

The defeat of the constitution held especial significance because of its effect upon the future of ex-Senator Elihu Root. Democratic leaders expressed the belief that the overwhelming defeat of the constitution means that Mr. Root is practicaly eliminated as a Republican presidential possibility. He had devoted the entire fruits of his long public career to the remodeling of the state legislation.

Throughout the state, there was a fair division between Republicans and Democrats in municipal officials elected. In Schenectady, however, a Socialist was elected mayor. He is the Rev. George Lunn, who previously held that office.

It will not be until 1919 that woman suffrage can again be voted on in this state, but suffrage leaders declare that for the next year or so they will concentrate their efforts on congress. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont announced her intention of camping in Washington until congress acts.

Five counties alone gave suffrage a majority. They were Tompkins, Chautauqua, Niagara, Broome and Cortland. New York city gave a majority of about 88,000 against suffrage.

Of the cities, Ithaca, Jamestown, Schenectady and Niagara Falls were the chief ones giving a majority for the suffrage amendment.

The defeat of suffrage not only in New York but in the other eastern states was regarded as more significant in view of the fact that President Wilson endorsed the movement shortly before the New Jersey election last month.

The sensational struggle in the 23rd congressional district resulted in the election to congress of William S. Bennett, a Republican, over E. J. Healey, a Democrat. During the campaign, numerous issues were injected into the fight including national preparedness, President Wilson's attitude toward Germany and Tammany control.

The Socialist vote in New York City was very large. Late returns indicated that W. A. Shipiacoff, a Socialist, was elected to the assembly from the 23rd district in Brooklyn.

RESULTS IN OHIO

Prohibition defeated by probably 60,000.
Stability loses by heavy vote.
McDermott decentralizer beaten by 35,000.
Gerrymander is turned down.
Bond amendment lost.
Extension of County officers' terms defeated.
Davis elected Cleveland mayor.

WOMAN SPY UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

London, Oct. 29.—It was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that since the war began ten men have been executed and three men and one woman imprisoned on the charge of espionage. The woman is under death sentence.

MORGAN UNDER SURGEON'S KNIFE

New York, Oct. 29.—J. P. Morgan underwent an operation f appendicitis at his country home at Glen Cove, Long Island, today. The operation was reported successful, and Mr. Morgan is resting comfortably.

Mr. Morgan was at his office Wednesday, but was indisposed yesterday and remained at his Glen Cove home. His physicians discovered he was suffering from a mild attack of appendicitis. In order to guard against a recurrence the physicians decided to remove the financier's appendix.

So far as could be learned, today's operation is in no way the result of the shooting of Mr. Morgan by Frank Holt at Glen Cove on July 3 last.

Mr. Morgan has been regularly at his office since early August. He has been very active in business during the last few months, especially in connection with the Anglo-French loan.

A member of the J. P. Morgan & Co. denied that the attack was brought on by the wounds inflicted upon Mr. Morgan by Eric Holt Muenter on July 3 last. However, it was recalled that one of the bullets from the assailant's pistol struck the financier in the side near the appendix.

BELGIUM CALLS NURSE VICTIM OF BARBARISM

Havre, France, Oct. 29.—The Belgian government has telegraphed condolences to the mother of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in Belgium. Miss Cavell is declared to be "a victim of German barbarism" in the note

Socialist Is New French Prime Minister

Rene Viviani, premier of France, having resigned, President Poincare put into the hands of Aristide Briand, heretofore vice premier and minister of justice, the task of forming a cabinet for France. M. Briand is a Socialist and was prime minister in 1909-11 and again in January and February, 1913. He has held various offices in former cabinets.

SUFFRAGE LOSES; G. O. P. CARRIES MASSACHUSETTS

Gov. Walsh Defeated Narrowly by Samuel McCall.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Samuel W. McCall, former congressman, was elected governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of about 5,777. Woman suffrage was defeated by 131,769. The entire Republican state ticket was elected.

Governor David I. Walsh went down to defeat, polling the largest vote ever received by a losing candidate in the history of the state. He polled 229,834; McCall polled 235,411.

The vote on suffrage was: Yes, 161,213; no, 292,982.

The recall drive against Mayor Curley failed, although a substantial majority of the votes cast was against the mayor. The vote was: Yes, 47,333; no, 35,806.

A majority of the total registered vote was necessary for a special election against the mayor.

The Republicans elected eight of the nine members of the governor's council. The complexion of the next senate will be 34 Republicans and 6 Democrats. This is a gain of one Republican. There was a gain of 10 representatives for the Republicans.

William Shaw, Prohibitionist, polled nearly 20,000 and thereby raised his party to the legal standard required in the state.

Nelson B. Clark, the Progressive, received about 8,500 votes. The Progressives lost their standing as a party.

CONFISCATE ALLIES' LAND

London, Oct. 29.—The Bulgarian government has decided to confiscate French and British property in retaliation for damage done in the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast by allied warships, according to a telegram from Sofia today.

PENNA. WOMEN RENEW BATTLE

Undismayed, Will Hold Big Meeting Wednesday Night to Start New Fight.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Leaders of the suffragists, undismayed by the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania by a majority estimated at 175,000, declared today that the fight will go on. A great mass meeting will be held in Philadelphia tonight when the opening gun in the next campaign will be fired.

Suffrage was the big issue in the Pennsylvania election, although the returns show that the Republicans have tightened their grip on the state.

In Philadelphia the Republican organization won easily, Thomas B. Smith being elected mayor over Geo. D. Porter by a majority estimated at nearly 100,000.

The Republican victory in Philadelphia increases the strength of the Penrose faction, which led the fight against the Franklin party and Democrats.

In the city of Pittsburgh, where it was expected that the suffrage amendment would receive the solid support of the workingmen, a majority of the workingmen, a majority of approximately 20,000 was given against it.

In Cambria, Dauphin and Lehigh counties, where there are big steel companies employing thousands of workmen, big majorities were given against suffrage. This was considered a remarkable thing as Socialistic sentiment is strong in the industrial communities and many Socialist organizations endorsed suffrage and pledged their members to vote for it.

Charges of fraud have been made and it was declared that warrants would be sworn out for three municipal officers in Philadelphia charging them with violation of the Shern law.

The vote for superior court judges resulted in the election of Judges Orlady and Head and of J. Henry Williams of Philadelphia.

TAFT SEES REPUBLICAN VICTORY NEXT YEAR

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3.—Former President William Howard Taft, commenting on the results of yesterday's elections, said:

"I am very much pleased with the election of Mr. McCall. The fact that the Progressive party is disappearing in Massachusetts practically and that the Republican ticket was elected is very significant to me of the probability of Republican victory in 1916."

BULGARS HOLD LADY PAGET

London, August 27.—Lady Ralph Paget, one of the leaders of the British Red Cross in Servia, has been made a prisoner by the Bulgarians at Uskub, according to word received today by her mother, who was a daughter of the late Paran Stevens of New York.

PRINCE GETS IRON CROSS

Berlin, Nov. 1. (via London)—Emperor William has awarded the iron cross of the first class to Crown Prince George of Saxony on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief "in recognition of the services he rendered in the latest battles."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men immediately to qualify for railway jobs everywhere. Firemen, brakemen, electric motormen; $70-$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. State position desired. Railways Service Bureau, 1424 International Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Good money made at home knitting hosiery; machines furnished on time; we buy or sell your goods; easy and constant work. Wheeler Co., Inc., Dept. 205, 337 Madison, Chicago.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

$75 month paid railway mail clerks, Examinations announced Jan. 15th. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly, interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary; qualify now. State age. Booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain cloth seams; any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Samples 10c. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies do sewing at home, material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 126, Denver, Col.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs, $65 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Earn $500.00 annually furnishing commercial information; confidential; no canvassing. Write, "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

$25 weekly, collecting names and addresses; send stamp. Superba Co., W97, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN WANTED.

You can make money selling flour, smoked meats, dried fruits, canned goods, syrups, and other staple groceries; paints, automobile and lubricating oils, stock and poultry tonics, prepared roofing and other goods in everyday use. Prices are high in retail stores. We save consumers money. They like our goods because they are better. Our agents are successful; some have been selling our goods in the same locality for twelve years One man writes, "Here are my orders for this week, $116.00 profit." Another writes, "Had a poor day; made only $18.65; made $23.46 yesterday." Some do better. It beats owning a store. Now is a good time to establish yourself in a permanent, honorable, profitable business. You can work every day. Tell us your age, occupation and send references. Any good bank will tell you that we are a successful and responsible house. F. Hitchcock Hill Company, Wholesale Grocers, Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 36 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Arkansas—5,000 acres of fine, level valley land, $6 to $12 acre; 1-3 cash, balance 9 annual payments 6% interest. Tracts of 40 acres and up. Write for literature, CENTRAL ARKANSAS FARMS CO., Gifford, Arkansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Get money—I did; got $301.27 in two weeks doing plating, writes M. L. Smith, of Pennsylvania (used small outfit); start as Smith did, that's easy; hundreds already started, more coming in, goods going out; people everywhere have tableware, watches, jewelry, etc., for the "Gray Plating Man." Practical outfits, all sizes, heavy plate, guaranteed. Pure Gold, Silver, Nickel, Metal Plating, latest process, taught free, quickly; experience unnecessary; sensational; exposed; own and boss a business that pays $5 to $50 weekly—you can; write today. GRAY Co., Plating Works, 994 Gray Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Steady income large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality. Factory to consumer. Big profits, honest goods. Part or spare time. Credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

We will pay you $120.00 to represent us and distribute Bibles in your community 60 days' work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, Dept. FX, Philadelphia.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Agents—Something new; fastest sellers and quickest repeaters on earth. Permanent, profitable business. Good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 3457 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

Agents wanted for the American Elevating Wall Clothes Drier and Child's Chair Swing. Best house-to-house proposition on the market. Frank Hopkins & Co., North Girard, Pa.

We will pay you $75 per month to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Writ today. Rider Co., Dept. 138, Coshocton, O.

FARM LANDS.

A lovely winter or all the year 'round home in Beautiful, fertile, sunny, peaceful persons, central Florida: In the citrus fruit and winter gardening belt. One hundred miles south of the Everglades. High pine land with elevation of 125 feet. Five acres and town lot for seventeen cents a day. On the railroad, close to two towns of 5,000 and 8,000. Five or ten acres here will earn you more than 80 or 160 acres in the North. Price only $175. Payable $5.00 monthly, without interest or taxes. I have dozens of photographs which I will send you free together with all the information you desire regarding this favored location. Wonderful opportunity. Write today. Edw. B. Morrey, Orange Center, Florida, Box B.191.

PERSONAL.

Sore gums, loose teeth, pyorrhea, Rigdisense, a guaranteed cure, tested thirty years. Medicine postpaid $1.50. Write for free book. Dr. C. M. Doss, D. D. S., Cooper, Texas

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS WANTED Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted $1,000,000.00 offered for inventions Send sketch for free search. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books: inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. Lee's Instant Louse Killer. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84, PARSONS, KAN.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Stock, Crops, Tools,
And Household Furniture Included

60 acres in machine worked fields, 20 acres in woods, spring watered pasture and 20 acres in wood; 2-story house, with piazza, running water, good cellar, telephone; barn, 32x46 with cellar; 2 sets horse hay fork; tie up 12 cattle, chicken house and piggery; maple shade about the buildings; Rural Mail delivered, milk, cream and butter sold at door, near neighbors, ¼ mi. to school, Methodist church corner of farm, 4 mi. to depot, 20 apple trees, some pear, plum, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and sugar bush. Owner wishes to retire, and to insure quick sale will sell all his household furniture (with the exception of a few keepsakes), a pair of good young horses, 2 cows, 7 head young stock, 100 chickens, 2 pigs, 2 farm drag, drill, light and single harness, 2 farm wagons, buggy, binder, mower, rake, 2 rollers, 2 sulky plow, cream separator, all crops and small tools, for the remarkably low price of $4,000, half cash and easy terms. D. D. Welch, Agent E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Mansfield, Pa.

FARM EXCHANGE.

TRADE YOUR FARM

for city, town or suburban property or another farm. Write for free copy of Farm Exchange Bulletin describing 200 good trading propositions. Geo. M. Smith & Son (Est. 1902), Box T, Warren, Ohio.

Agents $60 a Week

We want Special Agents to travel by auto—demonstrate and introduce our new mobile selling outfit

300 Candle Power Outdoor Lamp and Safety Lantern

Burns Kerosene. Can't explode. Can't smoke. Can't blow out. Burns in all kinds of weather. Burns in all kinds of storms. Rain proof, wind proof, bug proof. Just the thing for autoists, farmers, teamsters, hucksters, plumbers, painters, dairymen, campers—everybody needs it.

This Auto FREE

We furnish each representative with an automobile ABSOLUTELY FREE. This is no selling contest where only one person wins. Anybody can get this free auto. Write for particulars.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 1078 East St., DAYTON, OHIO

HERB DOCTOR RECIPE BOOK AND Herb Catalogue 10c worth $5. Teaches how to make medicines from herbs for all diseases. Over 250 receipts and herb secrets. Ind. Herb Gardens, Dept. B, Hammond, Ind.

ENTENTE PLANS NEW DASH TO AID SERBIANS

Allied Troops May Land at Greek Port to Rush Them Into Serbia.

London, Nov. 2.—Serbia's second war capital, Cacak, has been occupied by Austro-German troops and the government has fled to Mitrovitza. The tide of the Teuton advance has swept for a distance of 70 miles below Belgrade.

With the Serbian armies slowly being crushed out of existence, their allies of the quadruple entente are reported preparing to land a new expedition in a desperate effort to dash to the little kingdom's aid.

May Land at Kavala.

The Greek port of Kavala on the Aegean Sea is reported in unofficial dispatches from Berlin to be the point elected for the landing of allied troops. Dispatches say that British and French transports bearing large numbers of troops are reported off Kavala, a few miles north of which is a railroad that runs from Salonika to the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch.

The allies also are reported to be bringing fresh pressure to bear upon Rumania to allow the passage of Russian troops and to throw her own army in with those of the quadruple entente. Dispatches from Bucharest, however, indicate no change in the Rumanian government's policy of neutrality, although demonstrations in favor of the allies are daily increasing, not only among the populace but in official circles.

Bulgarians Report Successes.

In addition to the Austro-German successes against the Serbian army of the north, the Bulgarians report further successes in the east and south. An unconfirmed report from Athens says the Bulgarians have occupied Monastir, an important city only eight miles from the Greek frontier. If this is true, it means the Bulgarians have either cut through the Anglo-French-Serbian lines or have skirted their wing.

Another dispatch says the Bulgars have succeeded in cutting the communications of the Serbian main force to the south. This would indicate a steel cordon has been drawn completely across the country.

The capture of Cacak is, however, the most important success reported today. This town, an important terminal point on a branch of the Orient railway, is 70 miles south of Belgrade and east 30 miles of Karaguyevatz, which was occupied by the Teutons yesterday. A short time ago it was announced that the Serbian government had been moved there from Nish after the latter city first became imperilled. It is now stated that the officers of the nation have shifted the scene of government to Mitrovitza before the advance of the Teutons. Other successes are claimed by the Germans in the region of Kraguyevatz.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—Both houses of the 1916 legislature will be Republican. As a consequence of this, the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot and in February next will elect a Republican to succeed Democratic State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup as state treasurer.

The state senate will stand 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats; assembly, 37 Republicans to 23 Democrats. The majority on joint ballot for the Republicans will be 19.

THIS REAL GOLD FILLED JEWELRY GIVEN TO YOU!

No. 244. Rogers Teaspoon—Genuine Wm. A. Rogers Teaspoon, beautiful new pattern. Real German Silver throughout. No plating to wear off. Will last a lifetime. A set of six makes a wonderful gift. Offered in sets only. 33 signatures and 2 cent stamp, or 20 cents and 25 signatures.

No. 271. Ladies' Handkerchiefs—Everyone wants handkerchiefs for Christmas. Hemstitched with Swiss embroidered design in corner. Excellent quality. New style. In sets of four only. Decided bargain at 16 signatures and 2 cent stamp.

No. 294. Shears—A splendid pair made by the largest manufacturers of shears in America. Thoroughly satisfactory. Just a convenient size, 8 in. long. A thoughtful remembrance. 11 signatures and 2 cent stamp.

No. 295. Gentleman's Pocket Knife—American Stag handle with two well ground blades of finest English Wardlow steel. Fully guaranteed. This is a present every man or boy needs. 27 signatures and 2 cent stamp, or 10 cents and 25 signatures.

Cut out the special Christmas certificate below and mail today

This is our special Christmas offer. It closes December 31st, 1915. All you have to do is to send the Christmas certificate below, together with a signature from a one-pound package of Arbuckles' Coffee, either whole bean or ground, and the necessary amount in stamps or coin.

How to get the beautiful, double Heart Ring, S. No. 5 — You can get one of these beautiful initial double heart rings with any letter that you wish on it for the Christmas certificate, together with **one signature and 12 cents** in stamps or coin. This premium is not shown in our catalog, but is a special Christmas offer. Its value is remarkable. Absolutely real gold-filled ring (not washed or electro-plated), guaranteed to give excellent wear. If not, it will be cheerfully exchanged without question. Offered in sizes from 1 to 10. Be sure to give the ring size and initial desired. (Only one letter on each ring.) For size, see directions given on the list enclosed with Arbuckles' Coffee.

How to get the Wave Spring Rolled Gold Plate Bar Pin, S. No. 6 — Or you can get the exquisite bar pin, shown above, for the Christmas certificate and **one signature and 10 cents** in stamps or coin. It is a fine quality of rolled gold plate, and will outlast all others. No other pin has these important features. Hingeless flexible joint, giving more room for fabric. Pin tongue is always in tension. The stiff spring makes this solderless pin non-losable. No hinge to loosen or break. Flexible bridge holds pin in correct position. It makes a gift every woman would appreciate.

How to get the Adjustable, Gold-Filled Bracelet, S. No. 4 — Or you can get this beautiful gold-filled bracelet, in a lovely flower design. An adjustable slide permits you to make this bracelet oval or round, so that it is just the shape and size to fit your arm. It is one of the greatest values. Sent for the Christmas certificate and **one signature and 15 cents** in stamps or coin.

What women say about these gifts

When women have once started using Arbuckles' Coffee, they say, "Why didn't I start using it long ago! It has just the flavor I have been looking for and with it I get so many lovely gifts that I have always wanted." So many say this that we make this special offer to have *you* get your first package now.

Your grocer has Arbuckles' Coffee. Get a package today—get the coffee which you have been looking for and make it earn lovely gifts for you. Serve it for breakfast tomorrow. Learn why more Arbuckles' Coffee is sold than any other packaged coffee—why it is by far the most popular coffee in America.

Send the signature from the package, together with the Christmas certificate below, and the necessary amount in stamps or coin, and get your choice of this valuable gold-filled jewelry. This offer holds good only until December 31st. To be sure your jewelry arrives in time for Christmas, have your order reach us before December 15th.

More suggestions for gifts

The spoon, knife, scissors and handkerchiefs shown here will make very popular Christmas gifts. Notice how few signatures you need—how quickly you can secure them. Send the number of signatures and stamps requested; for these gifts, the Christmas certificate is not required.

This is the signature you save

By far the most popular coffee in America

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CERTIFICATE

THIS IS THE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CERTIFICATE YOU MAIL—*CUT IT OUT NOW*
Only one to a family

S. No. 4 | Gold-Filled Bracelet . . 15 cents and 1 signature
S. No. 5 | Gold-Filled Ring . . . 12 cents and 1 signature
S. No. 6 | Rolled Gold Plate Pin . . 10 cents and 1 signature

This certificate is to be used only for the Jewelry and for one piece only. Mark a cross in the [ ] opposite the article you want and enclose this certificate and the Arbuckle signature in your letter, with the necessary stamps or cash. When ordering ring give size and letter. Write name and address plainly. Address Arbuckle Brothers, 71-73 Water St., New York

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

I am putting on the market a large-eye, cable-temple spectacle, the frame of which is made of composition non-gold metal that looks like gold, although there is not one cent's worth of gold in their entire makeup. The hooks that go around the ears are made of soft twisted cable wire (just exactly like the high-priced spectacles now on the market) which will not hurt the most tender ears. I want you to send for these large-eye, cable-temple, non-gold spectacles of mine.

As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eyepains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on the second pair—the distance and shooting spectacles—shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some bright and early morning, and you'll be greatly delighted to find that they help you wonderfully in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

But the third pair—the protection pair of spectacles—is the best of them all. With this pair of protection spectacles on your eyes, you will be able to work around in your kitchen and do your cooking in front of a red-hot stove, go out into the field and do your plowing, or go out driving in the brightest sunshine, or when the snow is on the ground, and they will prevent you from contracting those eye troubles usually caused by heat, dust, grit and dirt, and keep your eyes in good condition while doing your work.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

I am going to send these three pairs of spectacles home to you at once, all charges prepaid, so that you can try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, anyway and everyway.

Can you get a squarer deal than this anywhere?

Did you ever hear of a fairer or squarer proposition in which you are offered **3 pairs of large-eye, cable-temple spectacles to fit the whole family, on free trial** for fully ten days in your own home, without a cent in advance or even a reference?

Just fill in the below coupon and send it in at once without a cent of money. Do this right now before you forget it.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you and will not owe you one single, solitary cent, as you have agreed to let me try them fully 10 days without one cent of pay, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that promise.

If you want any of these three pairs of spectacles to fit any other members of your family, give their ages on this line.....

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

R. R. No.....Box No.....State.....